

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A black and white photograph of a garden path leading to a house. The path is made of irregular stones and is flanked by dense, flowering plants and shrubs. In the background, a person is standing on a set of stairs leading up to a house with a porch and a window. The overall scene is a lush, well-maintained garden.

Ferry's

Home Garden Catalogue

1934

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

For cutting we suggest
LARKSPUR

Larkspur,
Stock Flowered
See Page 68

HOW TO ORDER

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS Be sure that your name and address in full are written very plainly on every order or letter sent us.

CASH WITH ORDER Send remittance in full to cover order. We send orders C.O.D. only if 25 per cent of the amount of order is enclosed.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order or by Bank Draft on New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. Personal checks should be certified, otherwise your order may be delayed pending collection. For amounts up to one dollar, clean, unused postage stamps will be accepted.

QUANTITIES We will not accept orders for smaller units than are mentioned in this catalogue. In the cases of Beans, Corn, Peas, and Grass seeds where prices for ten pound quantities are quoted, we will execute orders for five pounds at the ten pound rate but we will not execute orders for half pound quantities of these items. In all other cases we will accept orders for half pound quantities at the pound rates.

DETROIT OR SAN FRANCISCO If you live East of the Rocky Mountains, please send your orders to us in Detroit, Michigan. If you live on the Pacific Coast or West of the Rocky Mountains, please forward your orders to us in San Francisco, California.

Prices Postpaid only in U.S.A.; Foreign Postage Extra.

NON-WARRANTY

Sometimes, though not often, our seeds do not come up after planting. This may be due to one or more of several reasons, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough, too much or too little water, too cold weather or a baking sun which forms a crust too hard for the tender shoots to penetrate. Sometimes insects destroy plants at the surface before they are seen by the gardener. We cannot personally direct the use of our goods after they leave our hands; neither can we fully control anywhere or at any time the operation of natural law

as it affects seeds; therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

We are not bound for any definite time or quantity by the prices quoted in this catalogue, and they are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible.

VEGETABLE INDEX

Page	Page	Page	Page
Anise.....46	Chinese Cabbage.....20	Kale or Borecole.....25	Radish.....38-39
Artichoke.....8	Chives.....20	Kohl Rabi.....26	Rhubarb.....39
Asparagus.....8	Clover.....45	Lavender.....46	Roquette.....39
Asparagus Roots.....8	Collards.....20	Lawn Grass.....45	Rosemary.....46
Balm.....46	Coriander.....46	Leek.....26	Rue.....46
Basil, Sweet.....46	Corn.....21-22	Lettuce.....26-28	Ruta Baga.....44
Beans.....9-11	Corn Salad.....22	Mangel Wurzel.....14	Saffron.....46
Beet.....13	Cress.....23	Marjoram, Sweet.....46	Sage.....46
Borage.....46	Cucumber.....23-24	Musk Melon.....28-29	Salsify.....39
Broccoli.....15	Dandelion.....24	Water Melon.....30	Savory, Summer.....46
Brussels Sprouts.....15	Dill.....46	Mushroom Spawn.....31	Sorrel.....39
Cabbage.....16-17	Egg Plant.....25	Mustard.....31	Spinach.....40
Caraway.....46	Endive.....24	Okra or Gumbo.....31	Squash.....40-41
Carrot.....18	Fennel, Florence.....25	Onion.....31-32	Sunflower.....42
Cauliflower.....18	Fennel, Sweet.....46	Parsley.....35	Swiss Chard.....14
Celeriac.....19	Garlic.....25	Parsnip.....37	Tobacco.....42
Celery.....19	Herbs.....46	Peas.....33-35	Thyme.....46
Chervil.....20	Horehound.....46	Pepper.....36	Tomato.....42-43
Chicory.....20	Horse Radish.....26	Pumpkin.....37	Turnip.....43-44
	Hyssop.....46		Wormwood.....46

MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

Page	Page	Page
Flower Leaders.....49-50	Planting Chart for Vegetables.....7	Foreign Vegetable Names.....96
Vegetable Leaders.....47-48	Plants for Special Needs.....90-91	Books and Folders on
Garden Suggestions.....3	When to Plant your Vegetables and Flowers.....4-5	Gardening.....96

FLOWER INDEX

Page	Page	Page	Page
Abronia.....51	Chilian Jasmine.....59	Humulus Japonicus.....66	Pin Cushion Flower.....76
Abutilon.....51	Chinese Forget-me-not.....59	Hunnemannia.....67	Pinks.....76
Achillea.....51	Chinese Lantern.....59	Hyacinth Bean.....67	Piqueria Trinerva.....76
Acroclonium.....51	Chinese Woolflower	Iberis.....67	Platycodon.....77
Adonis.....51	(See Celosia).....59	Ice Plant.....67	Polyanthus.....77
Afghan Gilliflower.....51	Chrysanthemum.....59	Incarvillea.....67	Poppy.....76
African Daisy.....51	Cineraria.....59	Ipomoea.....67	Poor Man's Orchid.....76
Ageratum.....52	Cinquefoil.....59	Ipomoea Quamoclit.....67	Portulaca.....77
Agrostemma.....52	Clarkia.....60	Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk.....67	Pot Marigold.....77
Alonsoa.....52	Cleome.....60	Japanese Bell Flower.....67	Potentilla.....77
Allysum.....52	Cobaea Scandens.....60	Japanese Hop.....67	Primula.....77
Amaranthus.....52	Cockscomb.....60	Job's Tears.....67	Primrose.....77
Ampelopsis Veitchi.....52	Coix Lachryma.....60	Joseph's Coat.....67	Pueraria.....77
Anagallis.....52	Coleus.....60	Kaulfussia.....67	Pyrethrum.....78
Anchusa.....52	Collinsia.....60	Kenilworth Ivy.....67	Ranunculus.....78
Anemone Coronaria.....52	Columbine.....60	Kochia.....67	Rhodanthe.....78
Annual Delphinium.....62	Cone Flower.....60	Kudzu Vine.....68	Ricinus.....78
Annual Poinsettia.....52	Convolvulus.....60	Lace Fern.....68	Rock Cress.....78
Antirrhinum.....53	Coral Bells.....60	Lady's Slipper.....68	Romneya.....78
Aquilegia.....53	Coreopsis.....60	Lantana.....68	Rudbeckia.....78
Arabis.....53	Cosmidium.....60	Larkspur.....68	Salpiglossis.....79
Arctotis.....53	Cosmos.....61	Lathyrus.....68	Salvia.....79
Aristolochia.....53	Cynoglossum.....61	Lavatera.....68	Sand Verbena.....79
Armeria.....53	Cypress Vine.....61	Lavender.....68	Saponaria.....79
Asclepias.....53	Dahlia.....62, 92, 93	Leptosyne.....69	Scabiosa.....79
Asparagus.....53	Daisy.....62	Lilium.....69	Scarlet Flax.....79
Aster.....54-55	Delphinium.....61	Linaria.....69	Scarlet Runner Bean.....79
Aubrietia.....55	Dew Plant.....62	Linum.....69	Schizanthus.....80
Australian Pea Vine.....55	Dianthus.....62	Lobelia.....69	Sea Dahlia.....80
Baby Blue Eyes.....55	Didiscus.....63	Love-in-a-Mist.....69	Sea Lavender.....80
Baby's Breath.....55	Digitalis.....62	Love-in-a-Puff.....69	Sea Pink.....80
Baby Primrose.....55	Dimorphotheca.....62	Love-lies-Bleeding.....69	Sedum.....80
Bachelor's Button.....55	Dolichos.....63	Lunaria.....69	Sensitive Plant.....80
Balloon Vine.....55	Dusty Miller.....62	Lupin.....69	Shasta Daisy.....80
Balsam.....55	Dutchman's Pipe.....62	Mallow.....70	Siberian Wallflower.....80
Balsam Apple or Pear.....55	Emerald Feather.....63	Mandevillea.....70	Smilax.....80
Beans.....55	English Daisy.....63	Marigold.....70	Snapdragon.....80
Bartonia.....55	Erinus.....63	Marvel of Peru.....70	Sneezewort.....80
Beard Tongue.....55	Erysimum.....63	Matricaria.....70	Snow-in-Summer.....80
Begonia.....55	Eschscholtzia.....63	Matthiola.....71	Snow-on-the-Mountain.....80
Bellis Perennis.....55	Eschscholtzia, Bush.....64	Mesembryanthemum.....71	Soapwort.....80
Black-Eyed Susan.....55	Euphorbia.....63	Mignonette.....71	Spider Plant.....80
Blanket Flower.....55	Evening Glory.....64	Mimosa.....71	St. Peter's Penny.....80
Blue Lace Flower.....55	Evening Primrose.....64	Mimulus.....71	Statice.....80
Boston Ivy.....55	Evening Scented Stock.....64	Mina Lobata.....71	Stevia.....80
Bouncing Bet.....55	Everlastings.....64	Momordica.....71	Stock.....81
Brachycome.....55	False Dragon Head.....64	Monkey Flower.....71	Stone Crop.....80
Brazilian Morning Glory.....56	Feverfew.....64	Moon Flower.....71	Straw Flowers.....80
Browallia.....56	Floss Flower.....64	Morning Glory.....71	Summer Cypress.....80
Buddleia.....56	Flowering Maple.....64	Moss Rose.....71	Summer Forget-me-not.....80
Bugle Vine.....56	Flowering Sage.....64	Mourning Bride.....71	Summer Lilac.....80
Buttercup.....56	Forget-me-not.....64	Musk Plant.....71	Sunflower.....81
Butterfly Bush.....56	Four O'Clock.....64	Myosotis.....71	Swan River Daisy.....81
Butterfly Wild Flower.....56	Foxglove.....64	Myrsiphyllum.....71	Sweet Pea.....82-85
Cacalia.....56	Gaillardia.....64	Nasturtium.....72	Sweet Pea Perennial.....85
Calampelis.....56	Geranium.....64	Nemesia.....72	Sweet Rocket.....86
Calceolaria.....56	Gerbera.....64	Nemophila.....72	Sweet Sultan.....86
Calendula.....56	Geum.....64	Nicotiana.....73	Sweet William.....86
California Canterbury Bells.....57	Gilia.....64	Nigella.....73	Tassel Flower.....86
California Native Flowers.....57	Gladiolus.....94-95	Oenothera.....73	Texas Blue Bonnet.....86
California Poppy.....57	Globe Amaranth.....64	Painted Daisy.....73	Thimble Flower.....86
California Tree Poppy.....57	Gloxinia.....65	Painted Tongue.....73	Thrift.....86
Calliopsis.....57	Gloxinia, Hardy.....65	Pansy.....73	Thunbergia.....86
Campanula.....57	Godetia.....65	Passiflora.....75	Tithonia.....86
Canary Bird Flower.....57	Golden Moss.....65	Passion Flower.....75	Transvaal Daisy.....86
Candytuft.....57	Golden Feather.....65	Pelargonium.....75	Valeriana.....87
Canna.....58	Gourd.....65	Pentstemon.....75	Verbena.....87
Canterbury Bell.....58	Gypsophila.....65	Perennial Calliopsis.....57	Vinca Rosea.....86
Cardinal Climber.....58	Helenium.....66	Perennial Candytuft.....57	Viola Cornuta.....87
Cardinal Flower.....58	Helianthus.....65	Perennial Chrysanthemum.....59	Virginian Stock.....88
Cardiospermum.....58	Helichrysum.....66	Periwinkle.....75	Viscaria.....88
Carnation.....58	Heliotrope.....66	Petunia.....74	Wallflower.....88
Castor Bean.....58	Hesperis Matronalis.....66	Phacelia.....75	Whitlavia.....88
Celosia.....58	Heuchera.....66	Pheasant's Eye.....75	Wind Flower.....88
Centaurea.....59	Hibiscus.....66	Phlox Drummondii.....75	Xeranthemum.....88
Cerastium.....58	Hollyhock.....66	Physalis.....75	Yarrow.....88
Cheiranthus.....59	Honesty.....66	Physostegia.....77	Zinnia.....89

Ferry's

Home Garden Catalogue

1934

Partners

Home and garden!

It's a combination that means more to America than all her bullion and banks. It is a genuine source of strength that cannot fail. Gardens are unnecessary without families to enjoy them. No home is complete without surroundings of flower beauty and backyard products of health-giving fresh vegetables. Together, home and garden can bring the contentment everyone desires.

This year we come to you again with old favorites, brand new varieties, and helpful ideas for your garden. This book has within its pages many new vegetables and flowers you haven't tried. They will give zest to your gardening. It tells of varieties so improved over those of a few years ago that it hardly seems possible they could have come from the same ancestral plants.

The seeds we offer you are the result of years of patient selection and breeding—the careful work of experts. For five or ten cents you can buy what it takes scientists five or ten years to accomplish.

With all these newer things we bring to you the same honesty and reliability with which we have earnestly tried to serve Americans for nearly eighty years. You have always found Ferry's Seeds dependable. Their good record should admit them to the partnership, too.

HOME, GARDEN, and FERRY'S SEEDS. Let's all pull together!

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

San Francisco, California

Detroit, Michigan

January 2, 1934



A Scene From American Life

The Time—A day in early spring.

The Place—The “Store Around the Corner” in any town, village, or city in the United States.

The Girl—A wise young woman selecting Ferry’s pure bred seeds for her garden.

Hints for Success

in starting seed

PREPARING THE SOIL

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

When fertilizing is needed, well rotted stable manure is always beneficial, but it should be supplemented by commercial fertilizer containing a good percentage of phosphate and potash. Wood ashes may be applied liberally to most soils. For general use where manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash, is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod.

Work the soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. Remember that much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to hoe or spade.

PLANTING

When planting seed, avoid disappointment and possible failure by means of:

First—A constant and correct degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, but never wet when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Second—The proper degree of heat. This is secured by planting when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of kind of seed that is to be planted. The best temperature for each sort may be learned from careful study of our cultural directions and by inquiry among the successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

Third—Covering the seed at the right depth. This varies with different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil and can be learned only through practical experience.

Fourth—Proper condition of the soil. It must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily emerge and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

CULTIVATING

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS

Such vegetables as tomato, pepper, egg plant, and celery, and many of the flowers can be started indoors. Shallow wooden boxes three to four inches deep and convenient to handle are suitable for this purpose. Use rich, loose soil and plant the seed rows about two inches apart. Place the box in a well lighted window and keep the soil moist. As soon as the seedlings are a half inch tall, transplant to other boxes, setting them at least two inches apart each way. Give the plants plenty of sunlight and only moderate temperature so that they

will not become spindling. Before setting in the garden, "harden off" the plants by placing the boxes outdoors on mild days, protecting them at night until they are able to stand the weather without injury.

HOTBEDS

You can gain time and have early vegetables at small cost by means of a hotbed. The construction is simple, and the expense so slight that any gardener can provide one for himself.

MANAGING THE HOTBED

In using a hotbed the essentials for success are:

1. Steady, uniform heat and moisture.
2. Keeping the soil a few degrees warmer than the air above it.
3. Careful "hardening off" before transplanting to the open air by gradual exposure to cooler temperature and by diminishing the supply of water.

The greatest difficulty in accomplishing these three essentials, probably, is overheating the air in bright sunshine. Great care and watchfulness will be necessary to avoid it.

Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature in a well built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing; or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed can go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day.

TRANSPLANTING

In transplanting, either outdoors or from the hotbed:

Take care to avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants. Set plants out as soon as possible to prevent air from coming in contact with the roots.

Firm the soil around the plants so that they can take secure hold.

Provide shade to keep the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves.

WATERING

The best hours of the day to water plants are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

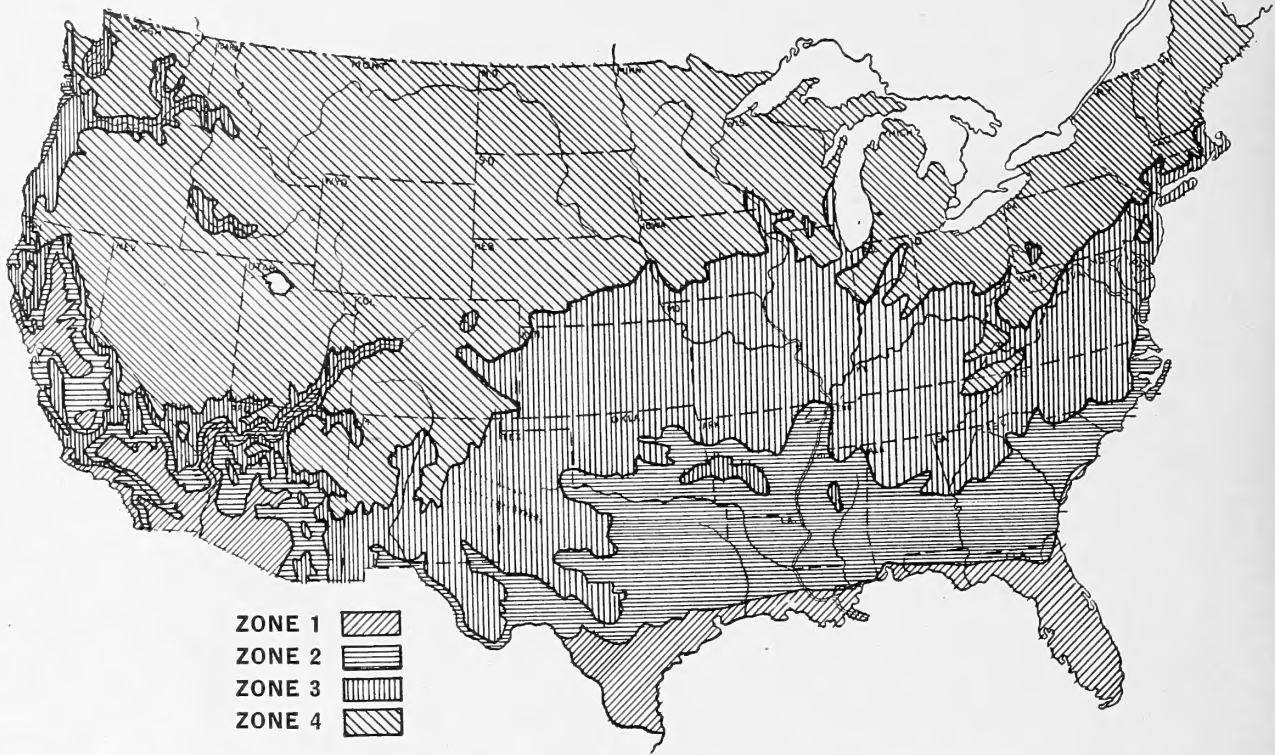
COLD-FRAME




A cold-frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering young plants, such as cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, etc.; it is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure and make a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in the open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold-frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep the frame closed in severe weather.

When to Plant Your Vegetables

Seasonal Zones Compiled from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Records,
Based on the Average date of the Last Killing Frost in Spring



ZONE 1 
ZONE 2 
ZONE 3 
ZONE 4 

To determine the approximate planting dates for your section of the country, first find on the map the zone in which you are located. Then, in the column under this zone number you will find the months in which the various vegetables and flowers may be planted in your section.

	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Artichoke.....	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May			Leek.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
Asparagus.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Lettuce.....	Jan. to Dec.	Aug. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Beans.....	Apr. to Aug.	Apr. to June	May to June	May to June	Melon, Musk.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Beet.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to July	Apr. to July	Melon, Water.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Broccoli, Heading...	July to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mustard.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	May to July
Broccoli, Sprouting..	Feb. to June	Feb. to June	Mar. to July	Apr. to July	Okra.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Brussels Sprouts.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Onion.....	Dec. to Mar.	Dec. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to June
Cabbage, Spring.....	Jan. to Mar.	Jan. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Parsley.....	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to June	Feb. to June	Mar. to June
Cabbage, Fall.....	June to Aug.	June to Aug.	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Parsnip.....	Mar. to June	Feb. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Cardoon.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May			Peas.....	Jan. to May	Jan. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to June
Carrot.....	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Mar.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Pepper.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Cauliflower, Spring...	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Pumpkin.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Cauliflower, Fall....	May to July	June to Aug.	May to June	May to June	Radish.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to Aug.	Apr. to July
Celery.....	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Mar. to June	Rhubarb.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Chervil.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Rhubarb Roots.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June
Chives.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Roquette.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Chicory.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Salsify.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Collards.....	Jan. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Sorrel.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Corn.....	Apr. to June	Mar. to June	May to July	May to July	Spinach.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to Sept.	Apr. to Aug.
Corn Salad.....	Mar. to Aug.	Mar. to Oct.	Apr. to July	May to Aug.	Squash.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Cress.....	Mar. to Aug.	Mar. to July	Apr. to June	May to June	Sunflower.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Cucumber.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June	Swiss Chard.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Sept.	Mar. to Aug.	Apr. to July
Dandelion.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June	Tobacco.....	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Egg Plant.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Tomato.....	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Endive.....	July to Sept.	Aug. to Sept.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Turnip, Spring.....	Feb. to Mar.	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May
Fennel.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Turnip, Fall.....	Aug. to Oct.	Aug. to Oct.	July to Aug.	July to Aug.
Horse Radish.....	Jan. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Rutabaga.....	July to Sept.	July to Sept.	July to Aug.	July to Aug.
Kale.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	May to June	Herbs.....	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June
Kohi Rabi.....	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June					

When to Plant Your Flowers

	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Abnolia	Sept. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Hibiscus	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Abutilon	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Hollyhock	Oct. to Dec.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May
Achillea	Aug. to Mar.	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to June	Humulus	Feb. to May	*Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Acroclinium	Oct. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Hunnemannia	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Adonis	Oct. to May	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Iberis	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Ageratum	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Incarvillea	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May
Agrostemma	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Ipomoea	Mar. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Alonsoa	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Job's Tears	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Alyssum	Oct. to May	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	Kaulfussia	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Amaranthus	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Kochia	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Anagallis	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Kudzu Vine	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June
Anchusa	Oct. to May	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Lantana	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Anemone	Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June	Larkspur	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Antirrhinum	Oct. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Lathyrus	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to June
Arabis	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Lavatera	Aug. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Arctotis	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Lavender	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Aristolochia	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Leptosyne	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Armeria	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Lilium	Sept. to May	*Feb. to June	*Mar. to May	*Mar. to June
Asclepias	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Linaria	Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Asparagus	Aug. to Mar.	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Linum	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Aster	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Lobelia	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June
Aubrieta	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Lunaria	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Balloon Vine	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Lupin	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to June
Balsam	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Mandevilla	Aug. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Bartonia	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Marigold	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
Begonia	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Matricaria	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Mar. to June
Bellis	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	Matthiola	July to Nov.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Brachycome	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Mesembryanthemum	Sept. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Browallia	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Mignonette	Aug. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Buddleia	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Mimosa	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to June
Cacalia	Oct. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June	Mimulus	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to Apr.	Apr. to June
Calampelis	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Mirna	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Calceolaria	July to May	Aug. to Apr.	Aug. to May	Aug. to May	Momordica	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Calendula	Sept. to May	Jan. to May	Mar. to June	May to June	Myosotis	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Mar. to May
Calliopis	Jan. to Apr.	Jan. to Apr.	Mar. to June	May to June	Nasturtium	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to May	May to June
Campanula	Aug. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Nemesia	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Canary Bird Flower	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to July	Nemophila	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Candytuft	Sept. to June	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Nicotiana	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Canna	Jan. to June	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Nigella	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Cardinal Climber	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Oenothera	Sept. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to June
Carnation	Oct. to Apr.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Pansy	Aug. to May	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May
Celosia	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Passiflora	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May
Centaurea	Oct. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	May to June	Pentstemon	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*May to June
Cerastium	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	Petunia	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Cheiranthus	Sept. to May	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to June	Phacelia	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	May to June
Chrysanthemum	Jan. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Phlox drummondii	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Cineraria	July to May	Aug. to Apr.	Aug. to May	Aug. to May	Physalis	Oct. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June
Clarkia	Oct. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Physostegia	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May
Cleome	Feb. to May	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	Platycodon	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Cobaea	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Poppy	Feb. to May	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to June
Coleus	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Portulaca	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to July	May to July
Collinsia	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Potentilla	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Columbine	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*May to June	Primula	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Coreopsis	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	*May to June	Pyrethrum	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May
Cosmidium	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Ranunculus	Feb. to June	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May
Cosmos	Jan. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Rhodanthe	Oct. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
Cynoglossum	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Ricinus	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Cypress Vine	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Romneya	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May
Dahlia	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Rudbeckia	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Delphinium	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Salpiglossis	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Dianthus	Oct. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Salvia	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.
Didiscus	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Saponaria	Sept. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Digitalis	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	Scabiosa	Sept. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Dimorphotheca	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Scarlet Runner				
Dolichos	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Beans	Apr. to June	Apr. to May	May to June	May to June
Erinus	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Schizanthus	Sept. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Erysimum	Sept. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Sedum	Feb. to May	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Eschscholtzia	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	May to June	Shasta Daisy	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Euphorbia	Sept. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to June	Statice	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
Four o'Clock	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to June	May to June	Stevia	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
Gaillardia	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	Stock	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Geranium	Aug. to Mar.	Aug. to Mar.	Sept. to June	Sept. to June	Sunflower	Apr. to June	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
Gerbera	Sept. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Sweet Peas	Aug. to Mar.	*Dec. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Mar. to May
Geum	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June	Sweet William	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May
Glita	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Thunbergia	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Globe Amaranth	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Tithonia	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Gloxinia	Sept. to June	Aug. to June	Aug. to June	Aug. to June	Valeriana	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Godetia	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Verbena	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Gourd	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	May to June	Vinca	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Gypsophila	Sept. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	Viola	Apr. to Nov.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June
Helenium	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Virginia Stock	Aug. to June	*Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Helichrysum	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	May to June	Viscaria	Feb. to June	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Heliotrope	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Wallflower	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.
Hesperis	Aug. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May	Whitlavia	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Heuchera	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May	Xeranthemum	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
					Zinnia	Mar. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June

*NOTE. Perennial varieties of the kinds starred may also be planted in the fall.

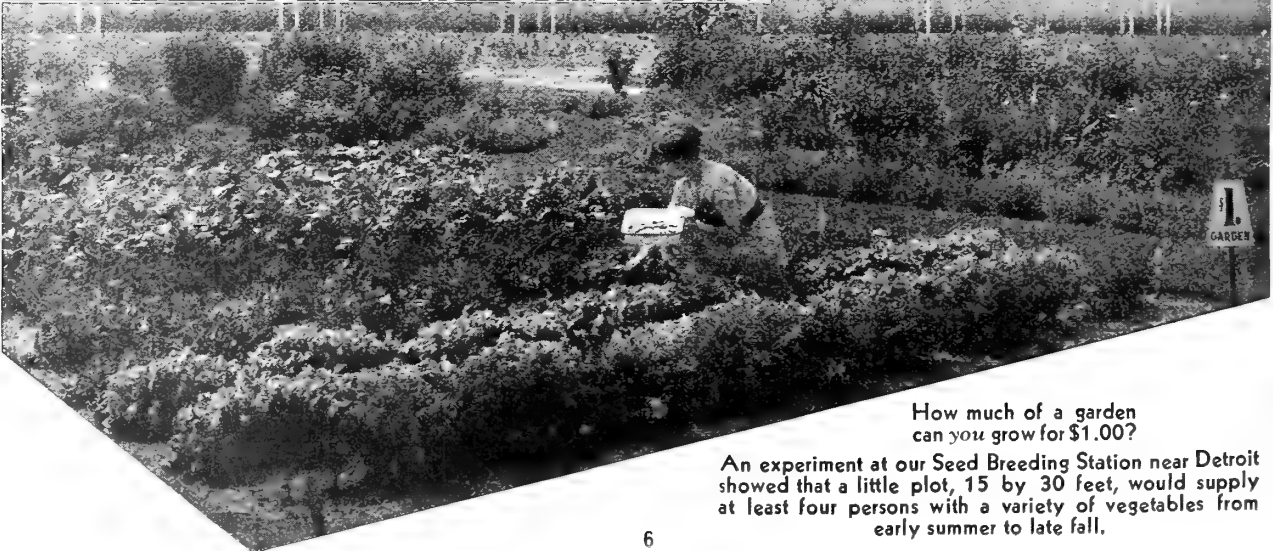
Ferry-Morse Activities

east and west

At the right, men are making accurate records of the size, shape, and color of tomatoes as they come from the vines. Seed is saved only from the fruits that are true to type. This is one of the trial plots at our Seed Breeding Station near Detroit.



Several acres of beets on one of our ranches,—San Juan Bautista, California. In the fall the roots are lifted and stored. In early spring they are set out to grow again and produce seed for your garden.



How much of a garden can you grow for \$1.00?

An experiment at our Seed Breeding Station near Detroit showed that a little plot, 15 by 30 feet, would supply at least four persons with a variety of vegetables from early summer to late fall.

A Planting Chart for Vegetables

	QUANTITY NEEDED			DISTANCE	
	To Produce a Given No. of Plants	For 100 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	Apart in Row	Between Rows
Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500	1/4 oz.	6 oz.	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 800	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Asparagus Roots.....		40 to 60	3600 to 7200	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.
Beans, Bush.....		2 lbs.	60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beans, Pole.....		1 lb.	30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Beet, Table.....		1 oz.	8 to 15 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beet, Mangel and Sugar.....		1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 40 in.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Cardoon.....		1/2 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.
Carrot.....		1/4 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Celery.....	1 oz. to 10000	1/8 oz.	4 oz.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.
Chicory.....		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.
Collards.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.
Corn, Pop.....		1/4 lb.	6 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	36 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet.....		1/2 lb.	15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	30 to 48 in.
Corn Salad.....		2 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cress.....		1 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber.....		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.
Dandelion.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Dill.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 2000		4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Endive.....		1 oz.	4 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Fennel.....		1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 12 in.	24 to 40 in.
Garlic.....		10 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Horseradish Roots.....		400	10000 to 15000	12 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.
Kale.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Kohl Rabi.....		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Leek.....		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.
Lettuce.....		1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 14 in.	12 to 18 in.
Melon, Musk.....		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water.....		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Mustard.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Okra.....		2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Onion.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Onion (for sets).....			40 to 80 lbs.	Not thinned	12 to 14 in.
Parsnip.....		1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Parsley.....		1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.
Peas, Garden.....		1 lb.	90 to 150 lbs	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1000	1/8 oz.	2 oz.	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Pumpkin.....		3/4 lb. to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Radish.....		1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.
Rhubarb.....		1 oz.	3 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Ruta Baga.....		1/2 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sage.....		1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Salsify.....		1 oz.	8 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Savory, Summer.....		1/2 oz.	1 lb.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sorrel.....		1 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Spinach.....		1 oz.	8 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Squash, Summer.....		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Squash, Winter.....		8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Sunflower.....		2 oz.	8 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Tomato.....	1 oz. to 3000		2 oz.	2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 5000		2 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Turnip.....		1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

Number of plants to the acre at given distances

Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants
12 x 1 in.....	522,720	24 x 24 in.....	10,890	36 x 36 in.....	4,840	60 x 60 in.....	1,743
12 x 3 in.....	174,240	30 x 1 in.....	209,088	42 x 12 in.....	12,446	8 x 1 ft.....	5,445
12 x 12 in.....	43,560	30 x 6 in.....	34,848	42 x 24 in.....	6,223	8 x 3 ft.....	1,815
16 x 1 in.....	392,040	30 x 12 in.....	17,424	42 x 36 in.....	4,148	8 x 8 ft.....	680
18 x 1 in.....	348,480	30 x 16 in.....	13,068	48 x 12 in.....	10,890	10 x 1 ft.....	4,356
18 x 3 in.....	116,160	30 x 20 in.....	10,454	48 x 18 in.....	7,790	10 x 6 ft.....	726
18 x 12 in.....	29,040	30 x 24 in.....	8,712	48 x 24 in.....	5,445	10 x 10 ft.....	435
18 x 18 in.....	19,360	30 x 30 in.....	6,970	48 x 30 in.....	4,356	12 x 1 ft.....	3,630
20 x 1 in.....	313,635	36 x 3 in.....	58,080	48 x 36 in.....	3,630	12 x 5 ft.....	736
20 x 20 in.....	15,681	36 x 12 in.....	14,520	48 x 48 in.....	2,723	12 x 12 ft.....	302
24 x 1 in.....	261,360	36 x 18 in.....	9,680	60 x 36 in.....	2,901	16 x 1 ft.....	2,722
24 x 18 in.....	15,520	36 x 24 in.....	7,260	60 x 48 in.....	2,178	16 x 16 ft.....	170

Approximate number of feet of row per acre at given distances:

Distance between rows:	18 inches	24 inches	30 inches	36 inches	42 inches	48 inches
Feet of row:	29010	21758	17427	14526	12439	10853

Fresh, Healthful Vegetables



Only those who have home gardens know the satisfaction and happiness of gathering fresh vegetables every day.

You do not need a large plot of ground to grow delicious vegetables for the family.

If you have only a little garden, select the kinds that will give large returns for the space they occupy.

Keep every inch of soil working all summer. You can do this by planting vegetables that will be ready for use at different times of the year.

Have you seen our folder, "Getting the Most from Your Vegetable Garden"? It gives information about planting succession and companion crops. It suggests a garden plan. Best of all, it helps you in choosing vegetable varieties that have been selected for home gardens with particular care. Ask for this folder. It's our gift to you.

ARTICHOKE

Seed may be planted during March or April in a bed arranged so that the young plants can be given protection until danger of frost is past. When large enough to transplant, they should be set in rows about 4 feet apart and about 2 feet apart in the row. In localities where winter temperatures are not severe, such plants will produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, they must be mulched with a heavy dressing of leaves or straw to protect the crowns.

Note—The seed we offer is of the true Artichoke and should not be confused with the Jerusalem Artichoke.

GREEN GLOBE Plants of medium height with large thistle-like medium deep green foliage. The edible buds or flower heads are deep green, globe-shaped or ovoid. The fleshy bud scales, moderately broad and full at base, are regarded as a delicacy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00;
2 oz. \$1.60; ¼ lb. \$2.75.

ASPARAGUS

When starting an asparagus bed from seed, it is advisable to soak the seed for 24 hours before planting. This makes germination more rapid and certain. Sow in spring in rows about 18 inches apart, allowing 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover 2 inches deep. When plants are well established, thin to about an inch apart. Hoe frequently during the summer. The plants will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following spring.

When planting roots for the permanent bed, the soil should be worked to a depth of 16 or 18 inches and a liberal dressing of stable manure or peat-moss and a good fertilizer applied. Make trenches about 4 inches deep and 6 inches wide and place the roots crown up about 2 feet apart. Leave the rows at least 4 feet apart. With care, a bed of 500 square feet, requiring about 100 roots, will amply provide for an average family for 8 or 10 years.

MARY WASHINGTON A strain selected from Martha Washington. It is a little earlier and more vigorous than the original. The shoots are slightly ovoid in shape, firm and tender and richly flavored.

Seed—pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Roots—75c per 25; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid in U. S. A.

to Supply Your Table

the whole year 'round

BEANS

Plant beans after all danger of frost is past, in warm, dry, well-prepared soil. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart and the seeds covered $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Thin the young plants to 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Shallow cultivation should be frequent until blossoming; then stop to avoid injury to the roots. (Root injury causes the blossoms to fall off.) For succession, plant every 2 weeks until midsummer. Frequent picking of the crop insures long bearing. Two pounds of seed sow 100 feet, and 60 pounds sow 1 acre.

Not less than 5 lbs. of a variety sold at the 10 lb. rate.

Postpaid in U. S. A.

BUSH—GREEN POD

BOUNTIFUL 48 days. Very desirable for home and market garden; particularly valuable for early shipping. Plant large, thrifty, prolific. Pods clear light green; $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, flat, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; fleshy, very slightly fibrous, stringless, brittle and tender. Seeds straw yellow.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

BLACK VALENTINE 53 days. Well adapted for shipping, but too tough and fibrous for home gardens. In California this bean is usually called "French String." It is grown by the market gardeners for the earliest bean and used when the pod is about the size of a thick shoe-string. Plant medium large, thrifty, hardy, prolific. Pods dark green, very uniform and symmetrical; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and almost round; retain handsome color and firm texture long after picking. Seeds solid black.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

BROAD WINDSOR LONG POD (Also known as Fava Bean and as Horse Bean; not a kidney bean.) Late. Valuable for green shell use. Plant very large and erect, strictly bush. Pods glossy green; 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, stout; 3 seeded; smooth. Green shell beans large, broad, flat, light green. Dry seeds very large; circular, flat; pale reddish-brown with black eye.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL Snap pods 53 days; green shell beans 60 days. Particularly desirable green shell and snap sort for home and market garden. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive. Pods dark green at snap stage, becoming greenish-yellow splashed with carmine; 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage; strictly stringless, slightly fibrous. Seeds plump oval, pinkish-buff, spotted and streaked with purplish-red.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

EARLY MOHAWK 50 days. Snap pods splendid for shipping. Plant large, very hardy, heavily productive. Pods medium green; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; flat oval; coarse and somewhat fibrous. Seeds medium large; violet splashed with pale buff.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

EARLY REFUGEE 53 days. Desirable for shipping and canning. Plant medium small; compact; hardy; very productive. Pods light green; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, round; uniform; stringless at snap stage; fleshy, brittle, fine grained. Seeds dark violet mottled with buff.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE 52 days. Attractive medium dark green pods, fleshy and tender; nearly round, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, and of fine flavor. Seeds pure white, and if allowed to ripen are useful for baking or soup.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

FULL MEASURE 52 days. Unsurpassed for home and market garden. Plant large, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, round; very fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grained. Seeds reddish-brown mottled with buff.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD 53 days. One of the best for home and market garden; very desirable for canning. Plant large, hardy, heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick, round; very fleshy, brittle, and stringless. Seeds glossy yellowish-brown.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

REFUGEE or 1000 TO 1 (Sometimes called Late Refugee, Round Pod Refugee, and Improved Refugee.) 70 days. Very popular canning and pickling sort. Plant large, hardy, extremely productive. Pods medium green; very uniform, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, round; stringy at later stages; very fleshy, brittle, and fine grained. Seeds dark violet-purple splashed with buff. Similar to Stringless Refugee, but pods somewhat stringy.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

RED VALENTINE 52 days. One of the most dependably productive for home and market garden, unexcelled in quality for snaps. Plant medium sized, erect, compact, hardy. Pods medium green; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; wider than thick; very slightly stringy; extremely fleshy; brittle, fine grained, tender. Seeds purplish-red splashed with buff; of irregular shape.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.



Like all other crops on our Experimental Farms, beans are carefully inspected and noted to determine the purity of each variety and strain.

Choose Stringless Beans for snaps

BUSH—GREEN POD (Continued)

STRINGLESS GREEN POD 53 days. High quality for home and market garden. Plant large, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green; 5½ inches long, almost ½ inch wide and equally thick; very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds coffee brown. Pods similar to Giant Stringless Green Pod and Full Measure, but a trifle shorter and thicker.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

STRINGLESS REFUGEE 70 days. Splendid canning variety; young pods particularly valuable for canning and pickling whole. Plant large; very hardy; extremely productive. Pods medium green; very uniform, 5 to 5½ inches long, ¾ inch thick, round; absolutely stringless, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained. Seeds dark violet-purple splashed with buff. Variety differs from Refugee or 1000 to 1 chiefly in being absolutely stringless.

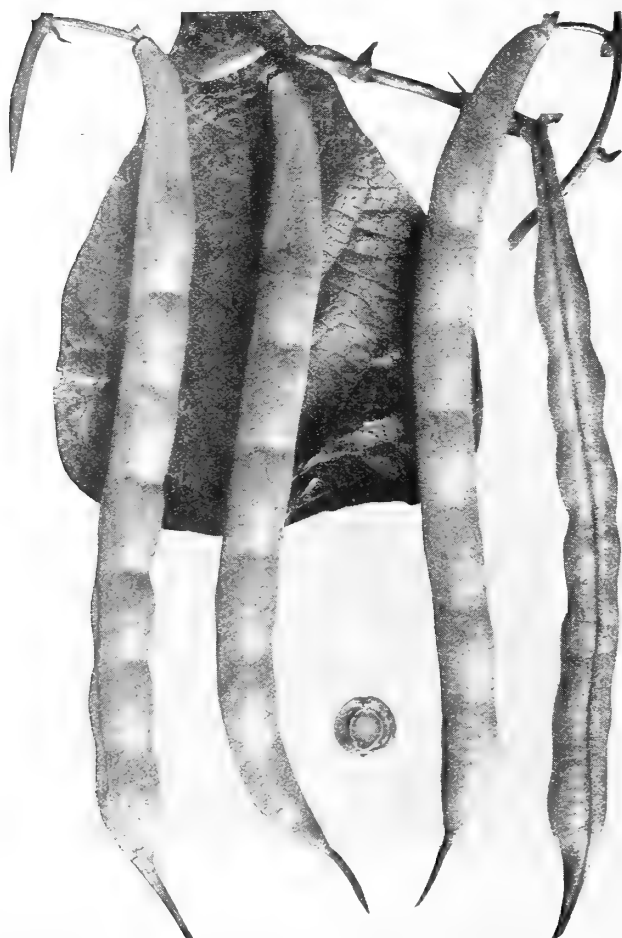
Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD 54 days. High quality for home and market garden. Plant large, with long fruiting branches. Pods dark green; 6 to 7 inches long, ¾ inch wide, flat; fleshy, brittle, slightly stringy, of fine flavor. Seeds yellowish-brown.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

LARGE WHITE MARROW or MOUNTAIN Ripe in 100 days. High quality large bean for use dry. Plant large with tendency to form runners; very vigorous and productive. Pods 5½ inches long. Dry beans medium large, white.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.



Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans are crisp and tender and of very large size.

EARLY MARROW PEA OR WHITE NAVY (The common white pea bean of commerce.) Ripe in 90 to 100 days. Plant large with tendency to form runners; hardy, very prolific; ripens uniformly. Pods 4 inches long. Dry beans small, white.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

WHITE KIDNEY Ripe in 100 days. High quality large bean for use dry. Plant large with tendency to form runners; hardy, heavily productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long. Dry beans large, long kidney shape; white. Also called Royal Dwarf Kidney.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

BUSH—WAX POD

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX 45 days. The earliest garden bean. Plant small, moderately productive. Pods yellow; 4 to 4½ inches long, ¾ inch thick, round; fleshy, stringless, brittle, tender. Seeds black.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX 50 days. Well adapted for shipping. Plant thrifty and productive. Pods attractive; yellow; 6 inches long, straight, ½ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy, moderately fibrous and stringy. Seeds black.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

DAVIS WHITE WAX 52 days. Well adapted for shipping. Plant large and thrifty. Pods uniform and attractive; light yellow; 6 inches long, ½ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy and tender when young but become somewhat fibrous and stringy. Seeds white and excellent for baking.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

FERRY'S GOLDEN WAX 48 days. A splendid home garden variety; also much used for canning. Plant small, productive. Pods very attractive; golden yellow; 4½ to 5 inches long, ½ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seeds white, splashed with violet-carmine and purple.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GRENNELL RUST PROOF WAX 48 days. Similar to Ferry's Golden Wax. Pods attractive; golden yellow; 4½ to 5 inches long, ½ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless, slightly fibrous. Seeds white, splashed with brownish-maroon and brownish-yellow.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

HODSON WAX 65 days. Splendidly adapted for shipping. Plant large, thrifty, with slender branches; heavily productive, notably resistant to disease. Pods attractive light yellow; 6½ to 7 inches long, ½ inch wide, thick, oval; fleshy and tender when very young, but become tough and stringy. Seeds purplish-red splashed with pale buff.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX 52 days. Good home and market garden sort. Plant small; heavily productive over long period. Pods golden yellow; 4½ inches long, ¾ inch thick, round; fleshy, brittle, strictly stringless, fine grained and tender. Seeds black.

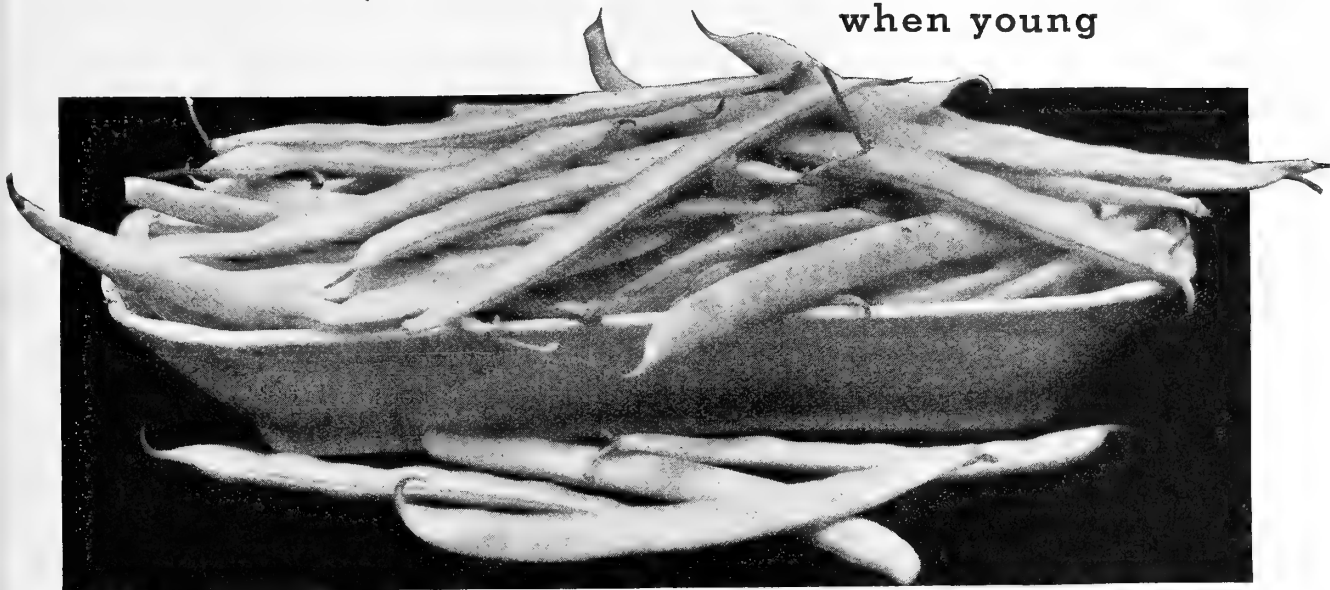
Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

PENCIL POD WAX 52 days. Very desirable for home and market garden and for truckers. Plant large and thrifty; heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome bright yellow; 5½ to 6 inches long, ¾ inch thick, cylindrical; very fleshy, stringless, brittle, fine grained, and tender; quality unexcelled. Seeds black.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

They're at Their Best

when young



Creamy yellow wax beans that almost melt in your mouth. Sure Crop Wax is one of several varieties listed here that are unusually stringless and pleasing to the taste.

BUSH—WAX POD (Continued)

REFUGEE WAX 52 days. A valuable canner's bean. Plant medium small; very hardy and prolific. Pods pale yellow; $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; cylindrical; fleshy, brittle, stringless, and tender. Seeds purple mottled with buff.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (Also known as Brittle Wax) 52 days. Especially valuable for the home garden as well as for canning. Plant erect, medium large, prolific. Pods handsome, waxy light yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, fully $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; very fleshy, brittle, stringless, without fibre; of highest quality. Seeds white with brownish-black eye.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX 53 days. Desirable for home or market garden and for canning. Plant large, thrifty, very productive. Pods rich creamy-yellow; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, almost round; fleshy, stringless, brittle, fine grained, and tender. Seeds white with blackish eye.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

SURE CROP WAX 53 days. Particularly valuable for market garden and shipping. Plant large and dependably productive. Pods deep yellow; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; thick, very fleshy, stringless, brittle, fine grained. Similar to Currie's Rust Proof, but a trifle later and with longer pods. Seeds purplish-black.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

UNRIVALED WAX 53 days. Extremely prolific home and market garden sort. Plant medium large, thrifty, resistant. Pods attractive clear yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide; flat but fleshy; brittle, stringless, and tender. Seeds small, glossy yellowish-brown.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX 53 days. Particularly valuable for home and market garden. Plants large and thrifty. Pods attractive golden yellow; $5\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grained, and tender. Seeds white with brownish-black eye.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

POLE—GREEN POD

BURGER'S GREEN POD STRINGLESS (Kentucky Wonder White Seeded) 63 days. The finest quality of any of the pole beans. Home garden or early market. Pods dark green; 6 to 7 inches long; slender, roundish, stringless, fleshy, brittle. Dry beans white; suitable for baking.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

IMPROVED LONDON HORTICULTURAL Snaps, 65 days; green shell beans, 74 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Good climber, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods green, becoming splashed with carmine at green shell stage; 7 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide; thick, straight, stringless. Seeds large, pinkish-buff splashed with red. This is 4 to 6 days earlier than London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry, and pods are an inch longer.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead) 65 days. This most popular of all pole beans should be in every garden. The dark green pods are round and long, measuring 9 to 10 inches; they are always stringless as snaps, and never become tough. Seeds dun-colored.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

LAZY WIFE 74 days. Excellent for snaps, green shell, and dry shell beans for home and market garden. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods medium green; 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; thick, straight, fleshy, stringless, brittle, tender. Seeds plump, white.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY Snaps 70 days; green shell beans 80 days. Standard for home and market garden. Good climber. Pods 6 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, thick, straight, stringless; dark green at snap stage, becoming yellowish-green splashed with violet-red at green shell stage. A trifle later than Improved London Horticultural and pods shorter.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

MCCASLAN POLE 65 days. Excellent for home and market garden for snaps and for dry shell use. Good climber. Pods 8 inches long; medium green, slightly flattened, fleshy, of good quality. Seeds white. Similar to Kentucky Wonder aside from color of seeds; similar to St. Louis Perfection White but often a little earlier.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

ST. LOUIS PERFECTION WHITE 65 days. Popular for snaps in home and market gardens; suitable for dry shell use. Good climber; productive over long period. Pods medium green; 8 to 9 inches long, nearly round, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; fleshy, brittle, almost stringless, of splendid quality. Seeds white. Aside from color of seeds, somewhat similar to Kentucky Wonder.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Pole Beans Save Space

in small gardens



If lima beans are sown after the weather is warm, they should produce bountifully. These are Henderson's Bush.

POLE—GREEN POD (Continued)

SCARLET RUNNER About in season with pole limas. Good climber. Flowers scarlet, decorative. Pods dark green; 6 inches long; flat oval; fleshy; desirable for snaps and green shell beans. Seeds kidney-shaped, flat; dark purple spotted with reddish-buff.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

SCOTIA OR STRIPED CREASEBACK 72 days. Unexcelled corn-field bean for snaps. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, becoming purple spotted; 6 inches long, 1/2 inch wide, almost as thick; very fleshy, almost stringless, brittle, tender. Seeds light green, becoming stained with purple.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

WHITE CREASEBACK 62 days. Splendid snap bean for home garden and early market. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, 5 1/2 inches long, 1/2 inch wide, almost as thick; nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds white; excellent for baking.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

POLE—WAX POD

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX 67 days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods waxy yellow; 8 inches long, 5/8 inch wide, almost as thick as wide; practically stringless, fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds chocolate brown.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LIMA BEANS—DWARF

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH 75 days. Plant large, heavily productive. Pods large, 4 1/2 to 5 inches long, 1 1/8 inches wide, 3/8 inch thick; usually contain 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish-white.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 10 lb. \$4.00.

DWARF LARGE WHITE LIMA (Burpee's) 75 to 78 days. Standard large seeded bush lima. Plant large, heavily productive. Pods 4 1/2 inches long, 1 1/8 inches wide, 3/8 inch thick; contain 3 to 4 large, thick beans of splendid quality. Dry beans large, flat; white. Similar to, but often a trifle later and pods a little shorter than Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Lima) 75 days. Plant large, erect, heavily productive. Pods 4 to 4 1/2 inches long; stout, 1 1/4 inches wide, 1/2 inch thick; contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans large, very plump, of the highest quality. Dry beans large, very plump; white.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima) 65 days. Very popular for canning. Plant medium large, heavily productive. Pods small; 3 inches long, 1/2 inch wide, 1/4 inch thick; contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans small, flat, of splendid quality. Dry beans white. This is the bush form of Small White Lima (Carolina or Sieva).

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

JACKSON WONDER BUSH Popular in the South. Pods of medium size, holding 4 or 5 moderately thick, fairly large beans of good quality. Dry seed triangular in shape, mottled and speckled with brownish-red markings.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

POLE LIMAS

DETROIT MAMMOTH LIMA 95 days. The largest podded pole lima. Splendid climber, heavily productive as far North as Ohio. Pods 9 to 11 inches long; very broad, with 5 to 7 large flat beans. Seeds very large, thick, flat; white.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

KING OF THE GARDEN 88 days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods 6 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide, 3/8 inch thick; straight, with 4 or 5 beans. Seeds large, thick, flat; white. An improved form of Large White Lima.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LARGE WHITE LIMA 88 days. Heavily productive climber. Pods 5 to 5 1/2 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide, 3/8 inch thick, usually with 4 large beans of excellent quality. Dry beans large, flat; white. Similar to King of the Garden Lima.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA 80 days. Early and dependably productive for home, market garden, and for canning. Pods 5 inches long, 1 1/8 inches wide, 3/8 inch thick. Seeds large, thick; white.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

SMALL WHITE LIMA (Carolina or Sieva) 78 days. Heavy yielder. Pods 3 1/2 inches long, 7/8 inch wide, 1/4 inch thick, with 3 or 4 seeds. Green shell beans small, flat, of splendid quality. Seeds white. Aside from the climbing habit, later season, and slightly larger pods and seeds, this is similar to the bush form, Henderson's Bush Lima (Baby Lima).

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Beets are Excellent Food

from top to bottom

BEET

Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 100 feet of row. The rows should be spaced 18 to 24 inches apart. Work the soil well and cover the seeds about an inch deep. A rich sandy loam is most favorable, but nearly all types of soil will produce beets if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled.

When the seedlings are about an inch tall it is well to thin them to about one-half inch apart. When they have grown 5 or 6 inches, the alternate plants in the row may be pulled and used for greens. This can be repeated as often as the roots touch in the rows or until they reach good table size. Beets are usually most tender and succulent when about 2 inches in diameter.

By planting at intervals of two to three weeks until July, greens and beets will be supplied regularly until late fall. The roots from the later plantings may be stored and kept for winter use.

Note—In the following list we offer two distinct strains of Crosby's Beet. They are alike in shape, but very different in color. If you want the dark colored or Boston Crosby strain, order it under the name of Crosby's Egyptian. If you want the lighter or orange-red strain, ask for Ferry's Crosby.

TABLE VARIETIES

CRIMSON KING Very useful in the home and market garden for those who desire a fine large beet of deep blood-red color. Roots are globular, smooth, refined; under favorable conditions they reach a diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches; both tops and tap-roots small; color very even.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Original Strain) 50 to 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size; collar small. Root flattened globe-shape, with small tap-root; very dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender. See "Note" at beginning.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

DETROIT DARK RED 52 to 55 days. The standard of excellence in table beets for home and market garden, for shipping, and for canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap-root; very dark blood-red. Interior very uniform in color, the zones so inconspicuous that the flesh seems to be one solid ball of deep blood-red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until roots are full grown.

Morse's Strain A strain of recent development. Produces smaller, more spherical roots and distinctly shorter tops than the original type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45; lb. \$1.25.

Ferry's Strain The original type introduced by us many years ago.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY WONDER 50 to 55 days. Very desirable for home and market garden. Tops small. Root flattened globe-shape with small collar and tap-root; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned a lighter shade.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, IMPROVED 60 days. For home and market garden. Tops medium small, but fairly coarse. Roots deep turnip-shaped; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT EGYPTIAN 50 days. Best for forcing and particularly valuable for early market. Tops small and upright; roots flattened, with long slender tap-roots; flesh dark purplish-red zoned lighter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

FERRY'S CROSBY 50 to 55 days. Of excellent quality for home garden and early market. Tops small, but fairly coarse. Root deep turnip-shaped, almost globular; bright carmine-red. Flesh bright vermilion-red with fainter zoning. See "Note" at beginning.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

GOOD FOR ALL 52 to 55 days. An excellent new variety developed from Detroit Dark Red. Especially fine for canning and pickling whole at $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Roots smooth, even in size and shape, and almost perfectly globular; collar and tap-roots very small; interior deep crimson, free from white zones.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.



A double handful of Good For All beets, the "baby" variety recently developed from Detroit Dark Red.

LONG DARK BLOOD (Above Ground) Roots 8 to 10 inches long produced in 80 to 90 days. The best table beet for field culture; a splendid keeper; superior for pickles. Tops large, upright. Roots grow $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ above ground; very dark purplish-red below and grayish-russeted above ground; become 14 to 16 inches long; 3 inches thick at shoulder and tapered. Flesh very dark purplish-red with indistinct zones of a lighter shade.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

Our Vegetable Seeds are now

MANGEL WURZEL

Valuable as stock feed. Plant early in the spring in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The seeds should be 1 inch apart in the row and covered by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, begin to thin until the roots are 10 inches apart.

DANISH RED GIANT ECKENDORF Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section; blunt; red above, rose below ground; grow largely above ground.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

DANISH YELLOW GIANT ECKENDORF Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section; blunt; light yellow, tinged with green above ground. Similar to Kirsch's Ideal or Ideal.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP Very high yielder. Roots long oval, orange colored; flesh white with faint yellow tinge.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR, GREEN TOP Roots long ovoid, grayish-white with light bronze-green shoulder; flesh white.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE TOP Roots long oval, tapered; grayish-white with rose-colored shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE Roots large, long oval, grow about $\frac{2}{3}$ above ground; light gray tinged with brown above, and orange-yellow below ground; flesh firm, white, rich in sugar, of high feeding value. Practically the same as Yellow Leviathan.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

GOLDEN TANKARD Heavy cropper; easily harvested. Roots large; thick oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray above, deep orange below ground; flesh yellow with white zones.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED Superior to strains offered as Norbiton Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Roots very large; long spindle shape, straight and thick; grow $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ out of ground; light red; flesh white tinged with rose.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

YELLOW LEVIATHAN Roots very large, long; thick spindle-shaped; light gray tinged with brown above ground, yellow below; grow $\frac{1}{2}$ above ground; very easily harvested.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

SWISS CHARD

Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach, and the succulent stalks and midribs may be prepared in the same way as asparagus. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. If only the outer leaves are gathered, the inner leaves will continue to grow, and repeated pickings can be made.

LARGE RIBBED WHITE (Silver Leaf) The leaves are broad, somewhat waved but smooth, and of a medium light yellowish-green. The stalks are broad and flattened, but tender and succulent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

LARGE RIBBED, DARK GREEN LEAVED The smooth or slightly crumpled leaves are dark glossy green; stem and midribs broad and comparatively thick. Distinct from other chards and favored by many because of its superior flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

LUCULLUS The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. Plant erect; stalks rounded and finely ribbed; foliage a rich deep green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

SUGAR BEET

Sugar beets are desirable not only for sugar making but for stock feeding, and when small they may be used for the table. The soil producing best results is a rich, friable sand or clay loam. Cultivation is the same as for Mangel Wurzel.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN The most desirable beet for sugar manufacture; valuable for stock feeding. Roots medium large; 12 to 15 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches at shoulder, tapered; white with a tinge of gray; very rich in sugar content; good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.



The crinkled leaf is Lucullus; the smooth leaf is Large Ribbed White. Both varieties of swiss chard make choice greens.

only Five Cents a Packet

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING This vigorous plant is entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage, it bears a succession of sprouting heads which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 or 10 weeks. Each sprout, about 5 inches long, ends in a small head of deep green buds. Many think this vegetable superior in flavor to cauliflower.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c.

CAULIFLOWER TYPE

This is similar to cauliflower in color, character of foliage, form, and size of heads. It requires a long growing season and is especially suited to California and other Pacific Coast States.

DECEMBER The earliest strain; sown in July, transplanted in August, fine large white heads produced in November and December.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

JANUARY Vigorous, stocky, compact plants; produce fine white, well protected heads during January and early February.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

FEBRUARY Plant compact, bluish-green; produces very solid, long standing, white heads of the finest quality during February.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

MARCH EARLY A newly developed strain of outstanding quality for harvest during the first half of March. Plants short stemmed and compact with dark green, wavy leaves. Heads are large, well protected, very white, and of finest quality.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

MARCH LATE Produces fine white, well protected heads the latter part of March.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

APRIL Produces large, firm white heads in April, after being sown about August 1 and transplanted in September.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

CALIFORNIA WONDER Preferred for maturing in January. Plants large with long leaves that protect the head which is large, solid, and fairly white.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

LATE PEARL Plants short stemmed, compact, with medium green leaves; head very white and well protected.

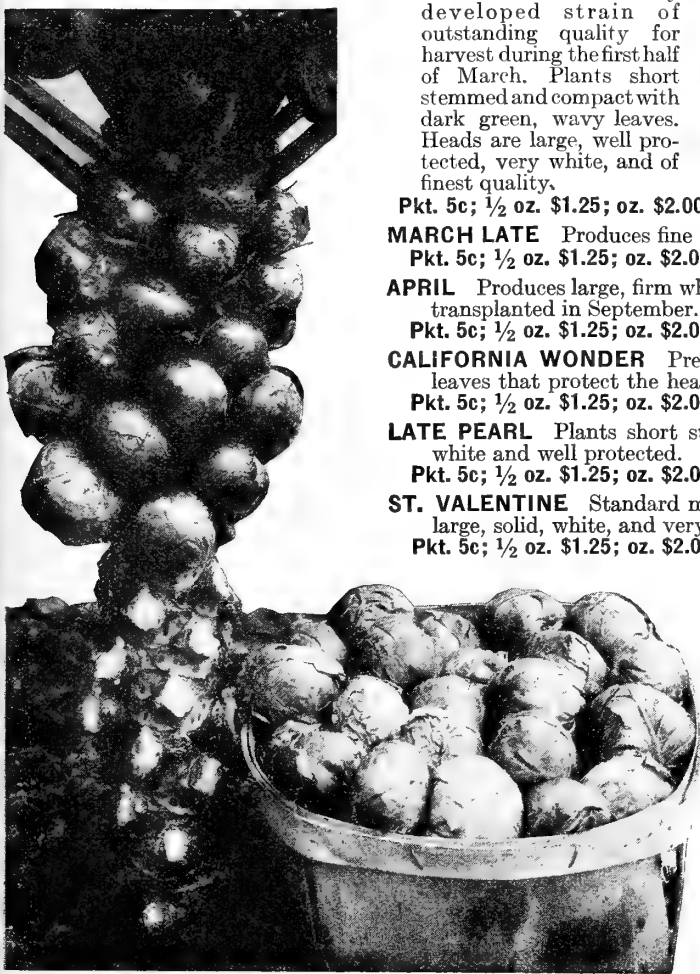
Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

ST. VALENTINE Standard market variety for March shipment. Plants large. Heads large, solid, white, and very well protected.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.



Italian Green Sprouting broccoli is becoming more popular every year.



If you can grow cabbage, you can grow brussels sprouts. Try this variety. It's Long Island Improved.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Small shoots like miniature cabbages clustered around a stem are the valuable part of this unique member of the cabbage family. They are successfully grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage and require the same method of culture. They mature best in the autumn after the weather becomes cool.

HALF DWARF (Our Own Selected Strain) Plants 30 inches tall, very dependable; stem well covered with small firm cabbage-like balls of about 1 1/2 inches in diameter which mature in succession.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; 2 oz. \$2.50.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED Plant dwarf and compact; 20 inches tall; very uniform; stem well covered with firm, round cabbage-like balls of 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter which mature in succession.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c.

Pure Bred Strains of Cabbage

CABBAGE

For early cabbage in the North, plants may be started indoors or under glass as early as March 1st. They should be spaced 3 inches apart each way when pricked out into boxes and should be gradually hardened off by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. They may be transplanted in the open as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. In sections of the country where winters are not severe, seed may be planted as late as September. Such plantings will produce heads during the winter and early spring. The days indicated are the average number required to produce heads ready for market from the time the young plants are set in the field. No better seed is obtainable than our pure bred strains.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD 71 days. Desirable for home and market garden. Head broad, heart-shaped; 8 inches long, 7 inches broad at base, firm, commonly 4 to 5 lbs. Fully a week later and heads larger and broader heart-shaped than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.

COPENHAGEN MARKET 66 days. Distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; proving valuable as early kraut variety. Plant small, compact, allowing very close planting; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; become 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 3½ to 4 lbs. Interior clear white and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD 62 days. Extremely early variety very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact, allowing close planting; stem short. Heads firm and conical; usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick near base, weight 2 to 2¼ lbs.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.

GOLDEN ACRE 62 to 64 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Plants very small and compact; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm, commonly 6 inches in diameter and weigh 3 lbs. This is similar to Copenhagen Market but is several days earlier, and the heads are smaller. It is practically as early as Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES

ALL HEAD EARLY 77 days. Particularly valuable for kraut; good winter keeper. Heads flat, but deep; 8 to 9 inches broad, 6½ to 7 inches deep, weigh 6 to 7 lbs.; firm and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.

ALL SEASONS 90 days. Splendid general purpose cabbage; good winter keeper; widely used for kraut; remarkably thrifty in hot dry weather. Heads large; commonly 10 to 11 inches across, 8 inches deep and weigh 9 to 10 lbs.; of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH 71 days. Excellent for home and market garden. Plants small and compact; stem short. Heads almost ball-shaped; commonly 7 to 8 inches in diameter, 6 inches deep, and weigh 4½ to 5 lbs.; firm and of high quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.



A beautiful field of Ferry's Hollander cabbage at Detroit. The seed produced from a crop

EARLY WINNIGSTADT 77 days. Very hardy and dependable; particularly valuable for shipping as well as for home and market garden. Heads extremely firm; heart-shaped; become 8 to 10 inches long, 6 to 7 inches thick near base, and weigh 5 lbs.; of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.

FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH A second early round headed short stemmed variety of very good quality. Takes up less room than other mid-season cabbages and is especially adaptable to home garden use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN 73 to 80 days. Particularly valuable for kraut; also popular for home and market garden. Heads very large; globular; 8 to 9 inches in diameter, firm, commonly weigh 6 to 8 lbs.; stem medium short.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c.

MARION MARKET A yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Larger and coarser in plant, and not so early nor so uniform as the original strain, but with the round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Will produce a normal crop on yellows infected soils where non-resistant strains fail completely. 75 to 80 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

MIDSEASON MARKET 73 days. Unsurpassed in quality; recommended particularly for the home and market garden and for kraut manufacture. Heads large, globular; 8 to 9 inches in diameter, weight about 7 lbs.; stem short. Similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Are Among Our Specialties



Oakview, our Seed Breeding Station near like this will be true to type.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES (Continued)

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH 95 days. Heads large and flat, but deep, firm, and keep well. Similar to Premium Late Flat Dutch, but earlier and heads average a little smaller.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

SUCCESSION 84 days. Very dependable for late summer and fall use; good keeper. Plants large, but compact; stem short. Heads large and flat, but deep; 10 to 11 inches across, 7 to 8 inches deep, weight 8 to 9 lbs.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant) 90 to 95 days. Valuable substitute for the regular All Seasons in localities infested with "cabbage yellows." Chiefly used for kraut; also valuable for winter keeping. Heads large; commonly 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, and weigh 9 to 10 lbs. Similar to, but a trifle coarser and more variable in form than standard All Seasons.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

LATE VARIETIES

DANISH BALL HEAD With the exception of Ferry's Hollander, this is the best late cabbage. The plants are medium sized with short stem. Heads large; flattened globe-shape; become 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep, and weigh 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm and solid; of excellent quality; keep perfectly in storage until late spring.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

FERRY'S HOLLANDER

Decidedly the best variety of late cabbage. Heads become firm while still rather small, reach good marketable size 90 to 100 days after setting plants in the field, but continue to enlarge, becoming mature in about 120 days. Plants medium small, allowing closer planting than any other late cabbage; short stemmed; erect and compact; extremely hardy. Heads spherical; 6 1/2 to 7 inches in diameter, weight 6 to 7 lbs.; remarkably firm and solid, of splendid quality, and keep perfectly in storage until late spring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$2.25.

ROUND RED DUTCH (Early) 80 days.

Recommended for shipping. Heads round, solid, about 6 inches in diameter, and weigh 3 to 5 lbs. Deep red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$1.30.

FERRY'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH 105

days. The best very large, late cabbage; popular for home and market garden and for fall shipment; a good keeper. Heads very large and flat, but deep; become 12 to 14 inches across, 7 inches deep, and weigh 12 to 14 lbs. or more; firm and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 80c.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED 90 days. An excellent red cabbage; splendid winter keeper. Heads round to slightly flattened globe-shape; commonly 7 inches in diameter and weigh about 7 lbs.; very hard; deep purplish-red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$1.30.

SAVOY, IMPROVED AMERICAN 85 days. The best of the Savoy group for home use and market. Leaves blistered; stem short. Heads flattened globe-shape; medium large, firm; interior leaves crumpled, attractive light yellow; of distinct flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$1.30.

VOLGA 85 days. Hardy, heavily productive main crop variety for home and market garden. Heads flattened globe-shaped; 9 to 11 inches across, almost as deep, weigh about 10 lbs.; stem short.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

WISCONSIN No. 8 (Yellows Resistant) Splendid late cabbage for storage, shipment, and kraut manufacture. Strain developed out of Ferry's Hollander at the University of Wisconsin; heavy yielder on land infested so badly with the yellows disease that other varieties fail completely. Plants large and very hardy. The heads are large, globular to flattened globe-shape, very firm, weigh 7 to 9 lbs.; of excellent quality, and keep well until spring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

HOME GARDENERS!

We especially suggest: **Copenhagen Market (Early); Midseason Market (Midseason); Ferry's Hollander (Late); Mammoth Rock Red (Red).** A few of each planted at the same time will furnish cabbages from summer to the following spring.

Carrots and Cauliflower—

good food for young and old

CARROT

Carrots require about the same simple care as beets, they have no serious insect enemies, and they are rarely attacked by disease. Since freshly manured soil often causes divided roots, it is best to plant them in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season. Plant the seed one-half inch deep in loose, well prepared soil, making rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring until mid-June. For winter storage the later date is advisable.

CHANTENAY 70 days. A splendid carrot; extensively grown for winter storage. Heavy yielder. Roots deep reddish-orange; become 5½ to 6 inches long, 2¼ inches thick at top; tapered; stump-rooted; flesh deep orange.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED 70 days. This is a distinct improvement over the well known Chantenay, especially in color, texture, and quality of flesh. Roots 5½ to 6 inches long, 2¼ inches thick at the shoulder; tapered, stump-rooted; flesh and core reddish-orange, fine grained, and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.



Rich color and sweet
are two outstanding
Red Cored
delicate flavor
characteristics of
Chantenay carrot.

DANVERS, Half Long 75 days. Very productive and popular for home and market garden; much used for shipping. Roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp, and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY SCARLET HORN 63 days. Popular for early market. Tops small. Roots reddish-orange; 3 inches long, 1½ inches at the shoulder, and tapered to about 1 inch thick at the blunt end; flesh reddish-orange, fine grained, sweet, and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

FRENCH FORCING (Earliest Short Horn) 60 days. Valuable for forcing and for outdoor culture for early market. Tops small. Roots reddish-orange; small, globular; become 1½ inches in diameter; flesh reddish-orange, of high quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

MORSE'S BUNCHING (No. 116) Tops short; foliage rather coarsely cut and stems medium size and strong. Roots at maturity are 1¼ by 1½ by 8 inches in size, almost cylindrical with rounded shoulders, and are well stumped.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

LONG ORANGE 85 days. A heavy cropper on light soils; much grown for stock. Roots scarlet-orange; 10 to 12 inches long, 2 inches thick at the top; tapered, pointed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

NANTES, Stump Rooted 68 days. One of the best for home garden and early market. Tops small. Roots bright orange; 6 to 7 inches long, 1¼ inches thick; cylindrical, stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange; core inconspicuous. Similar to much that is offered under the term "coreless."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

OX-HEART or GUERANDE 75 days to produce roots of good table size. Especially desirable for field culture on heavy soil; good keeper and much used for stock feed. Roots scarlet-orange; broad, blunt, heart-shaped; become 4½ to 5 inches long; easily harvested.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

SHORT WHITE Late; heavy cropper; one of the best for stock. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches thick at the top; tapered, pointed; easily harvested.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE BELGIAN In Ground Late; heavily productive; grown for stock. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, 3 to 4 inches thick at the top; tapered, pointed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER

The same methods that produce good cabbage will grow good cauliflower. The only great difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight so as to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.

DANISH GIANT, Dry Weather 65 days. One of the most dependable in adverse, dry weather. Plants dwarf, short stemmed; larger than Early Snowball. Heads large, 6 to 7 inches across, commonly weigh 2 lbs.; white with tinge of cream; of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$4.00.

EARLY SNOWBALL 52 days. The best for greenhouse forcing, early market, and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white; deep, smooth, compact; about 6 inches across, weight 1½ to 2 lbs.; the standard of excellence in cauliflower.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$4.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT 57 days. Very early variety for home, market garden, and shipping. Plants dwarf, short stemmed. Heads snow white; roundish, compact; commonly weigh about 2 lbs.; similar to Early Snowball, but usually a little later than our strain.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$4.00.

Crisp Snowy Celery—

the pride of the home garden

CELERY

Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and seed must be covered only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Even under favorable conditions seed cannot be expected to start within two weeks. For fall and winter use in the North it may be planted from March 15th to April 15th. In other sections time of planting can be governed accordingly. When seedlings have 3 or 4 leaves well started, prick out about 3 inches apart each way. Keep the soil well moistened at all times and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old. Set the plants 8 to 12 inches apart in the row.

COLUMBIA Matures soon after Dwarf Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Plants medium height, but stocky and heavy. Stalks thick, almost round. Excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c.

EASY BLANCHING Splendid early variety for home and market garden. Makes vigorous, erect, compact growth; blanches very readily; stalks thick, solid, of a rich, nutty flavor; a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 80c.

EMPEROR Plants stocky and compact. Stems thick, round, and of fine quality. Fine for late fall use and for winter storage.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 80c.

FLORIDA GOLDEN A selection from Golden Plume, bred for taller growth, increased weight, and larger, thicker stems. Matures early. Hearts blanch to a rich cream color of exceptionally fine quality and excellent flavor. Stems broad and thick, solid and crisp. Plants full hearted and compact.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.10.

GIANT PASCAL Matures late. Desirable for home and market garden. Plant large and compact. Leaf stalks long, thick, and solid; of unsurpassed rich, nutty flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c.

GOLDEN DETROIT This new development of the Golden Yellow Self Blanching type emphasizes all the good points of its class and is without its usual faults. Plants very compact and full hearted. Stems broad, thick, and ordinarily 7 to 8 inches long; blanch easily to a rich creamy-yellow; free from strings.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.10.

GOLDEN PHENOMENAL, for early planting Very desirable for shipping. Plants ready for use early; full hearted; compact; with long, edible stalks that are thick, solid, blanch readily, and are of rich, nutty flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.10.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Standard market and shipping sort. Plants medium sized, stocky; 20 to 24 inches tall; leaf stalks thick, solid, blanch readily, and are of sweet nutty flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING, Tall Early and particularly desirable for home and market garden, though not so desirable for shipping as the dwarf type of Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Plants fairly tall and compact with firm stalks, 26 to 28 inches tall, which blanch readily and are of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00.

GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL Early and very desirable for home and market garden. Plants medium sized; stocky, full hearted, and compact; thick solid stalks blanch readily and are of the finest table quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.10.

UTAH OR GOLDEN CRISP Matures a week or ten days earlier than Giant Pascal. Plants sturdy, compact, and very solid. Stems broad, thick, well rounded. Rich nutty flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00.

WHITE PLUME Valuable for early market. Foliage green, tinted white; stalks and foliage blanch very readily to snowy-white.

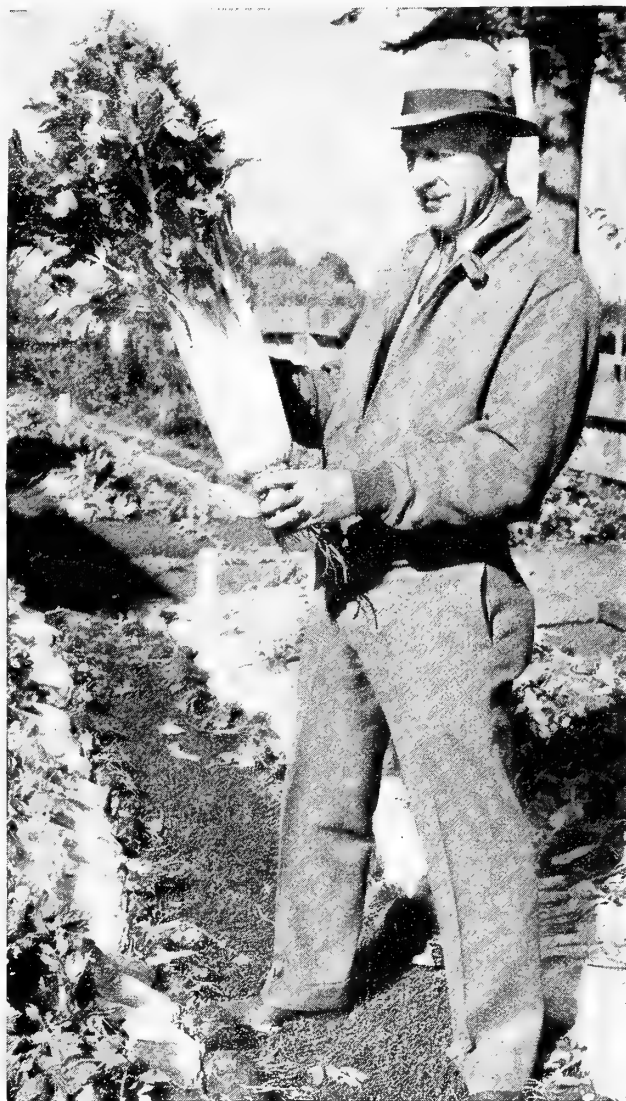
Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c.

WINTER QUEEN The best winter variety. Moderately dwarf, erect, compact with solid heart.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c.

SOUP or CUTTING Not suitable for blanching; tops grow rapidly and furnish succession of cuttings throughout the season.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 45c.



This is the way celery grows at our Seed Breeding Station at Salinas, California.

CELERIAC

Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. After the roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches, they are fit for use.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c.

"Salad Plants"

add variety to the menu

CHERVIL

This hardy annual with aromatic leaves is something like parsley, and many consider it superior in flavor. The young leaves are used in soups and for flavoring and garnishing meats and vegetables. Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil. The seed is slow to germinate, sometimes remaining in the earth 2 or 3 weeks before the plants appear. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant or thin to about 1 foot apart. They are ready for use in 6 to 10 weeks from sowing.

CURLED This finely curled double variety has a pleasing fragrance and flavor. It grows vigorously and matures early.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

This is not a true cabbage and is often called Celery Cabbage because in shape the heads resemble celery. The leaves are more like those of turnip in color and texture. The flavor is distinct. It combines the qualities of both celery and cabbage and is highly prized as a salad vegetable. Plant seed out of doors at the same time as turnip. Thin 12 to 16 inches apart in the rows. If planted too early, this species will "bolt" during hot weather and fail to form heads.

CHIH LI Early and sure heading. Head becomes 18 to 20 inches tall, 3½ to 4 inches thick, tapered near tip, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender, and sweet. Superior to Chinese Improved or Pe Tsai.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

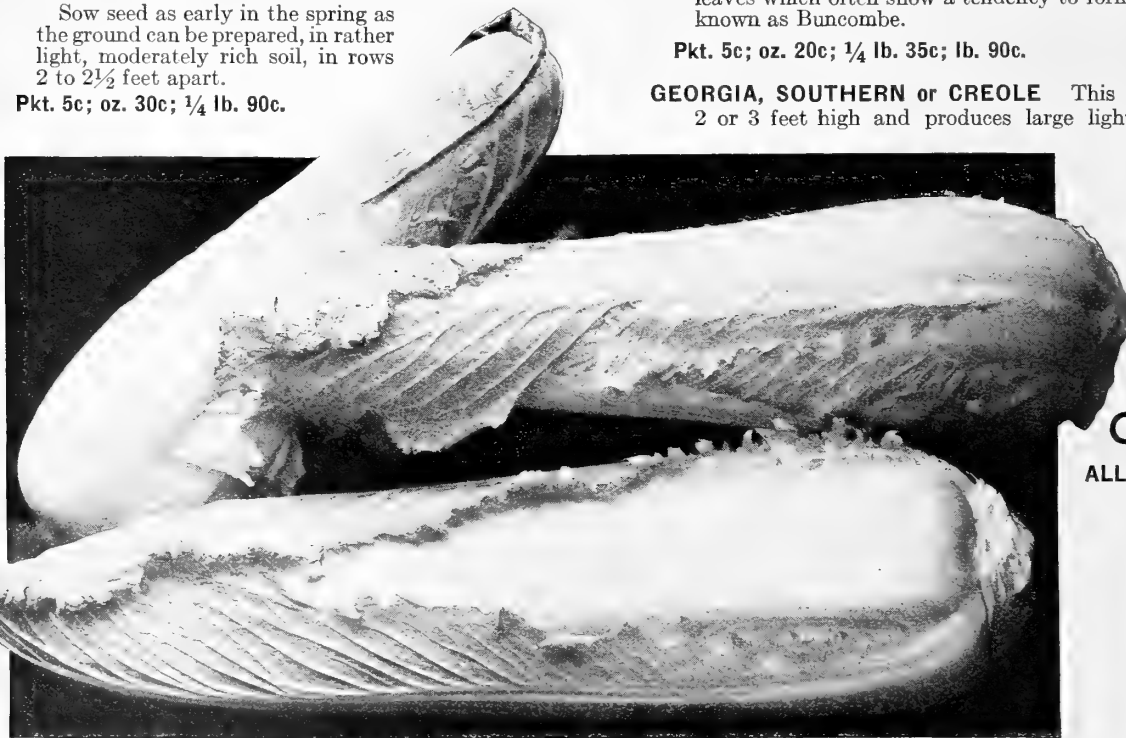
WONG BOK Heads 8 to 10 inches tall; broad; firm. Well blanched, tender, and of excellent quality.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE The roots are popular as a coffee substitute. The young leaves may be used for salad. Our improved stock is large, smooth, white, and comparatively short rooted.

Sow seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in rather light, moderately rich soil, in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.



Plant chinese cabbage in July or early August and let it mature during the cool fall days.
This is the variety Chihli.

ASPARAGUS or RADICHETTA The tops of this variety are very desirable for salad. The leaves are long and narrow, blanching readily when plants are set close together. The tops are also valuable as a chicken tonic.

Sow seed as early in the spring as possible, preferably in wide strips or blocks. Where climate permits, seed may be sown about midwinter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

WITLOOF or FRENCH ENDIVE This variety has become very popular for winter salads. It forms a delicious dish when served like endive or cos lettuce with French dressing. The leaves and stems blanch easily.

Sow the seed about 1 inch deep in the open ground in May or June in rows about 18 inches apart. In the fall the roots should be lifted, the leaves trimmed to within 1½ inches of the crown, and the main roots shortened to a uniform length of about 9 inches. They are then placed upright 2 inches apart in a trench about 18 inches deep. Fill the trench with fine rich soil. The following spring the new tops will reach the proper size in 4 to 6 weeks.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

COLLARDS

This is a tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant, is grown in different sections of the South as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is much used for the table as well as for stock feeding.

Sow the seed thickly in rows, in rich ground, transplanting when about 4 inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 2 or 3 feet apart in the row. In the South, seed may be sown from January to May and from August to October.

CABBAGE or HEADING A desirable type producing rather compact plants 1½ to 2 feet high. Large loose clusters of leaves which often show a tendency to form a head. Also known as Buncombe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREOLE This variety grows 2 or 3 feet high and produces large light green leaves on quite long stems. A frost, if not too severe, will improve the crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

CHIVES

ALLIUM Schoenoprasum Small perennial of the onion family; readily propagated from seeds; leaves used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews; flowering plant is decorative.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Home Grown Corn

has a flavor you can't buy

Warm weather, rich soil, and moderate moisture are best for corn, but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Sweet corn seed is likely to rot if planted in cold weather, so planting should be governed by this fact. Seeds may be planted either in rows or hills. If planted in rows, they should be spaced from 2½ to 4 feet apart, depending on the height of the variety; seeds should be dropped at the rate of 5 or 6 to the foot, and covered about 2 inches deep. If planting in hills, drop 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin from 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set.

Prices Postpaid in U. S. A.



The sweetness and other excellent qualities of Charlevoix corn are not surpassed by any other variety.

SWEET CORN

ALPHA The earliest of the sweet corn varieties, producing ears of cooking size in 71 days. The ears are 6 to 8 inches long, slightly tapered, and uniformly 8 rowed. The kernels are broad, keystone shaped, and milky white when in the best table condition. They are surprisingly sweet and tender for such an early variety.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BANTAM EVERGREEN (Golden) Large ears, 7½ to 8 inches long, with 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels borne on strong stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. This variety combines the qualities of Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen in its rich golden cream color and good flavor, and because it remains in table condition for a long while. Ready in 95 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

BLACK MEXICAN This is one of the richest flavored and tenderest of sweet corns. Many are misled by the bluish black color of the ripe seed, but when in table condition the kernels are pearly white and superior to many of the other white sweet corns. The ears are 8 rowed and 8 to 9 inches long. They are ready for the table in 88 days. As a midseason variety this will prove surprisingly good.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

CARMEL GOLDEN A dwarf, second early sweet corn popular in California. The ears, mostly 12 rowed, are moderately large and thick with broad, deep kernels of creamy-yellow color. Productive, and of fine quality. 85 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

CHARLEVOIX (Gold Standard) The standard of excellence in sweet corn; equally valuable for home garden, market garden, and canning. Plants 5½ to 6 feet tall commonly bear 2 ears. Ears 6½ to 7 inches long; 12 rowed. Kernels light golden yellow, tender, and of highest quality. 86 to 88 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN Heavy yielding variety with Evergreen character. Valuable for home, market garden, and especially for canning. Plants 6½ to 7 feet tall, commonly with 2 or more ears. Ears 7½ to 9 inches long, 2 inches thick; set solid with irregular rows of kernels. These are white; shoe-peg form; very deep; sweet and tender. 110 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

EARLY SWEET OR SUGAR Dependable highly productive sort for home and market garden. Plants 6 feet tall. Ears slender; 9 to 9½ inches long; 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels white, sweet, and tender. 93 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

FERRY'S EARLY EVERGREEN Very valuable canning and market sort, about 1 week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen from which it was developed. Plants 6½ to 7 feet tall. Ears about 7½ inches long, 2½ inches thick with 14 to 20 rows of very deep, white, sweet kernels that remain fresh and tender remarkably long. 98 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

It Pays to Grow

SWEET CORN (Continued)

GOLDEN BANTAM The best strain of Golden Bantam; surpassed in quality only by our own Charlevoix. Although not quite so early as Sunshine it is of much better quality. Plants dwarf; $4\frac{1}{8}$ to 5 feet tall; very productive, commonly bearing 2 ears. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; strictly 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels rich golden yellow, very tender, sweet, and of splendid rich flavor. 83 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE A comparatively new early yellow sweet corn of very good quality. Three to 4 days earlier than our Golden Bantam; the plant is also taller and more vigorous, and the ears, 10 and 12 rowed, are considerably larger. A popular variety for market gardeners and a good home garden corn. 80 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

HOWLING MOB Vigorous plants, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall, bear ears 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 12 rowed, with medium sized deep kernels of milky white and of sweet rich flavor. A very good midseason variety for home garden and truckers. 85 to 88 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY Valuable early home and market garden sort. Plants 4 feet tall commonly bear 2 ears. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; uniformly 12 rowed. Kernels white, sweet, and tender. 79 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN This is a canning variety and not particularly desirable for home garden use. Intermediate in size of kernel between Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman. Sixteen to 24 straight rows of deep kernels on a large ear $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long. We offer an improved earlier strain. 95 to 100 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

OREGON EVERGREEN Earlier than Stowell's and just as fine and sweet. Very popular in Southern California for producing corn through the winter. A good canning variety and also a good late corn in the North. Ears medium to large, 12 to 18 rowed; kernels pure white; husks firm and strong, greatly protecting the ear from the corn ear worm and allowing long distance shipping. It will remain in good edible condition longer than any other variety. 95 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



Corn salad is a fine vegetable to succeed an earlier crop which has matured.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN Standard late variety, very valuable for canning and much grown for market. Plants 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Ears 8 inches long; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; 14 to 20 rowed. Kernels very deep, white, sweet, and tender; remain in table condition a long time. 105 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW A fine new yellow sweet corn. Stalks 6 feet tall; ears 14 rowed and 7 to 8 inches long; kernels broad, deep, and of excellent flavor. About the same in season as Golden Bantam, but ears are larger.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

FIELD CORN

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS 78 days to table condition. Hardy; much used for table in the South. Plants 4 feet tall. Ears $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long; $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels white, sweet, and fairly tender at table stage, but become smooth and hard when ripe.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

EARLY ADAMS or BURLINGTON 90 days to table condition. Hardy; much used for table in the South. Plants 6 to 7 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 inches long; 2 inches thick; 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels white, fairly sweet, and tender; become smooth and hard when ripe.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

EARLY GOLDEN DENT or PRIDE OF THE NORTH Plants 7 feet tall. Dry ears 7 inches long; $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels yellow, hard, dented; of high feeding quality and excellent for meal.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

POP CORN

GOLDEN HULLESS Plant $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall. Ripe ears $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long; $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick; blocky. Kernels rich golden yellow; pointed. Kernels large and white with a tinge of cream when popped.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

JAPANESE HULLESS A dwarf medium late variety of excellent quality and a sure popper. The stout 4 inch ears with uneven rows furnish hard, flinty kernels.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

WHITE RICE This productive rather late kind supplies delicious popped corn. The plant is vigorous and grows 24 rowed ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

CORN SALAD

LARGE SEEDED, LARGE LEAVED This is a small, quick growing salad plant for late fall, winter and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach.

During August or September sow the seed in shallow drills about 1 foot apart, covering with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown on very rich soil. The seed we offer is extra cleaned.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Improved Varieties

of your favorite vegetables

CRESS

As early in spring as the ground can be worked, sow the seed in rich, well prepared soil, in shallow drills about 16 inches apart, covering with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the young plants are well started, thin 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. For succession plant every 2 weeks, thinning out as required for use. Prevent insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS The frilled or curled leaves of this small plant are used for garnishing. Its warm pungent taste is also an appetizing addition to lettuce. The plant grows rapidly to about 1 foot in height.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

TRUE WATER This is a distinct variety of cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water, although a fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants need no special culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and root extension. When gathered for market, the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In summer it is best to keep them cut closely.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.



For pickling when small, and for slicing when grown, Longfellow cucumber is an excellent selection.

CUCUMBER

In all stages of growth the cucumber finds a place on our tables. Either raw or pickled it is served in salads, and it is a tasty relish by itself. A fine crop may easily be grown in openly exposed, fairly rich soil. Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is past. Soil for planting should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Plant in hills 3 to 5 feet apart, dropping 6 or 8 seeds to each hill. When 6 inches tall, thin to 3 in a hill.

BLACK DIAMOND (It Stays Green) Splendid for shipping. Fruits rich dark green, retaining their color long after pickling; white spined; 7 to 8 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; only slightly tapered; full at both ends. 60 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

BOSTON PICKLING Splendid pickling and slicing sort. Fruits medium dark green; black spined; 6 to 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; symmetrical; only slightly tapered. 60 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

CHICAGO PICKLING (Westerfield) Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Fruits deep medium green; black spined; 6 to 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; taper very slightly toward each end; uniform. 60 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

CRYSTAL APPLE Very popular in Australia on account of its crisp tender flesh, and mild rich flavor. A true cucumber but more like an apple in shape and size. (See page 47 for illustration and further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

DAVIS PERFECT Splendid dark green slicing variety particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits very dark green; retain color long after pickling; white spined; 9 to 11 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; somewhat tapered at both ends; very few seeds. 68 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY CLUSTER Very fine pickling sort; popular for early slicers. Fruits medium dark green; black spined; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; cylindrical and full at both ends. 56 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY FORTUNE One of the most desirable slicing sorts; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green; color retained a long time after harvest; white spined; 8 to 9 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; only slightly tapered; very uniform. 66 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY SHORT GREEN or EARLY FRAME Splendid for pickling and for slicing; very popular for home gardens. Fruits bright medium green; black spined; 6 to 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; uniform; blunt. 56 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY WHITE SPINE The most popular white spined cucumber for the home garden; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits medium dark green; remain in good condition remarkably long; 7 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; slightly tapered; blunt. 60 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE Splendid for home garden, market garden and shipping. Fruits very dark glossy green; 8 to 10 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; cylindrical; blunt; very uniform. 66 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Plant Vegetables in Rows

for convenience

CUCUMBER (Continued)

FERRY'S LONG GREEN The most popular and one of the best for the home garden; particularly desirable for slicing. Fruits rich dark green; black spined; 12 inches long; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; straight; cylindrical; with few seeds. 72 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

JERSEY PICKLING Splendid for pickling. Fruits deep medium green; black spined; 8 to 9 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; uniformly slightly tapered toward both ends. 64 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

KLONDIKE Very desirable for shipping. Fruits handsome; very dark green; white spined; 7 to 8 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; cylindrical. 64 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

LEMON Excellent for slicing and general salad use; fine for pickles. Fruits deep lemon-yellow; black spined; become 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and almost as thick; blunt. 65 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

LONGFELLOW Particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits handsome; extremely dark green over entire surface; retain the color remarkably long after picking; white spined; 12 to 14 inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; straight, well filled at ends; very few seeds. 72 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

NATIONAL PICKLING Early, high-yielding variety especially bred for pickling in the small sizes. Fruits straight, symmetrical, and blunt-ended, but not chunky. Pack without waste space. Color deep green. Make firm crisp pickles. 50 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

SMALL GHERKIN Of superior quality for pickles. This is the West India gherkin, and not a true cucumber. Very prolific; fruits for pickles are produced in about 60 days. Fruits pale green; prickly over entire surface; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; oval; uniform; seeds numerous and small.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SNOW'S PICKLING Extremely early and prolific. Popular variety for small pickles. Fruits dark green at pickling size; black spined; become 5 inches long; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; symmetrical; blunt ended. 52 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

DANDELION

Sow early in spring in very warm, rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart; thin to 5 inches and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown for the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and following summer; the roots will be fit to dig in October.

CULTIVATED or FRENCH COMMON Plants low growing, compact, attain a spread of 18 to 20 inches; leaves long and broad.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED Thick leaves and deep green color make this far superior to the uncultivated plant. It is compact with an upright regular tuft at the center.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c.

ENDIVE

For early use, sow about April 15th; for later supply, sow in June or July in rows 14 to 20 inches apart and when well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant.

Two or three successive plantings at intervals of a week or 10 days during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in the fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack the plants closely together, store them in the cellar, and keep as dark as possible.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle) Crispness and tenderness make this endive unexcelled for salads. The broad leaves, twisted and waved, are of bright green with midribs nearly white; the inner leaves form a fairly solid cluster which blanches to deep creamy white.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN A distinctly improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian. Plant medium large with deep, full, compact well-blanced heart of infolded broad leaves, thick and buttery in texture and of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.50.

GREEN CURLED, Green Ribbed The leaves finely divided, giving a mossy appearance. The center tends to blanch to a delicate white. The plant is hardy and vigorous and especially good for fall and winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE GREEN CURLED, Pink Ribbed Vigorous and resistant. The midribs of the outer bright green leaves are usually tinged with rose. The deeply divided leaves in the center blanch readily.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.



Put in a row of endive. You can store it in the cellar for winter salads.

Cultivate Young Plants

often and well

EGG PLANT

This semi-tropical plant requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. Set the plants in the open ground when 2 inches tall, if the weather continues warm. Space 2½ to 3 feet apart. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with Paris Green to protect them from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY The fruits of this variety are large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our New York Purple. It is thicker and broader than the other variety and retains its glossy black-purple coloring for a long time. This lasting quality makes it distinctly popular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH Especially adapted for growing in localities where fruits must be kept off the ground. Fruits slightly longer than thick, deep glossy color. When in best condition for use, they are of excellent size for serving. Usually bears more heavily than the bush varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

LARGE NEW YORK PURPLE (Spineless) This is the best variety and the most popular, owing to the vigor and productivity of the plants and the large size and fine quality of the fruits. The large, spreading plant yields 4 to 6 large oval fruits of fine dark purple color. The flesh is firm, meaty, and of excellent quality.

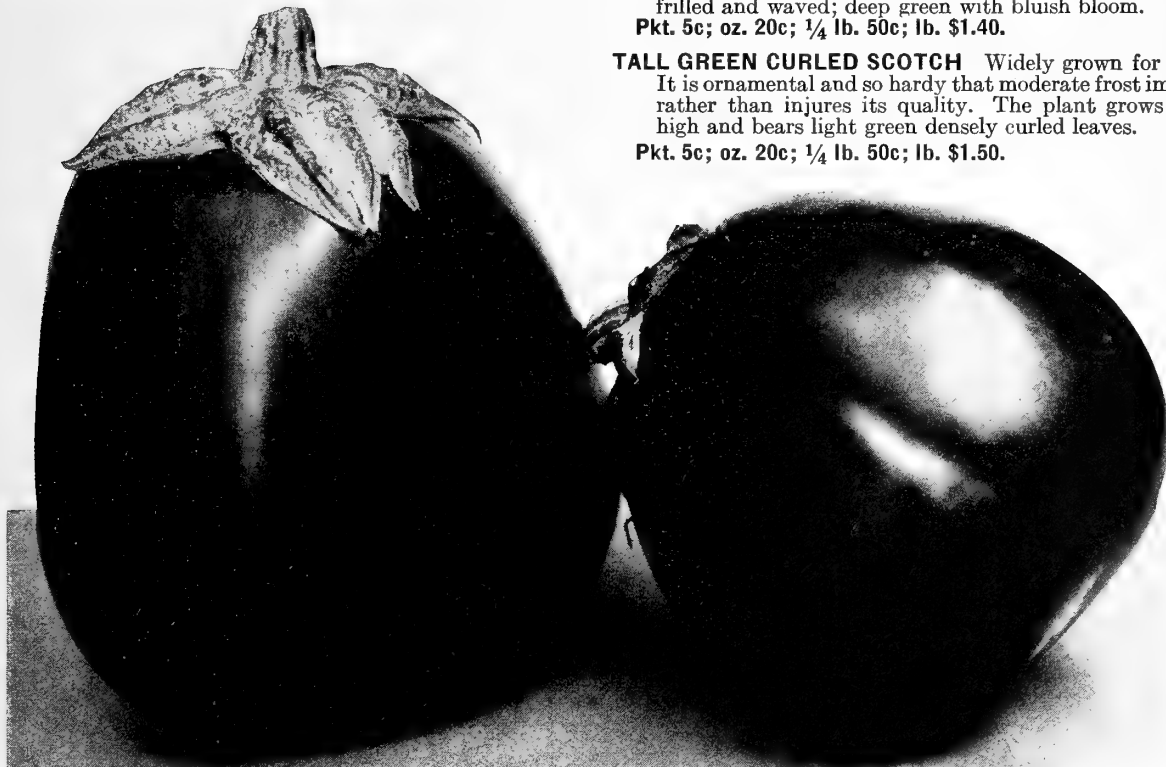
Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

FENNEL

The culture of this vegetable is about the same as that of celery.

FLORENCE (Sweet Anise) The bulb at the base of this hardy annual may either be sliced raw, or cooked. The crisp stalks above are often eaten like celery. If covered with soil, the bulb will blanch to a fine creamy white. The plant is branching and has dense feathery foliage that gives off a sweet aroma. (For Sweet Fennel see page 46.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.



Both of these varieties of egg plant, Black Beauty (left) and New York Purple (right) are desirable for home gardens.

GARLIC

BULBS As an appetizing dash of flavoring for soups and stews, many people use small quantities of this pear-shaped white bulb. In large amounts it has a strong odor and flavor. To grow garlic in the garden, the several sections or "cloves" of each bulb should be separated and set in rows 10 or 12 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the row. They should be taken up in the fall and stored in a cool, dry place until used.

Bulbs 40c per lb.

KALE or BORECOLE

In the South, especially, this member of the cabbage family is widely grown for greens. Most varieties have heavy, densely curled foliage of beautiful green. The culture is practically the same as that of late cabbage, but as the plants will withstand several degrees of frost they can grow late into the fall. Many think Kale best after the first heavy frosts.

DWARF BLUE CURLED Improved strain of Dwarf Curled Scotch. Central leaves deeper green, and has greater hardiness for withstanding winter temperatures when the crop is planted in fall.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

DWARF GREEN CURLED A popular home garden sort of exceptionally hardy growth. The low spreading plant bears finely curled, large, parsley-like leaves much used for greens and for garnishing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

JERSEY or THOUSAND HEADED A variety frequently attaining a growth of 6 to 8 feet. The strong growing, hardy plants have a profusion of smooth leaves. They are popular for stock and poultry feeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.40.

SIBERIAN or SPROUTS (Curled) Plants very large, 12 to 15 inches tall, with spread of 3 feet or more. Leaves numerous, large, thick in texture; coarse plume-like with margin frilled and waved; deep green with bluish bloom.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.40.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH Widely grown for greens. It is ornamental and so hardy that moderate frost improves rather than injures its quality. The plant grows 3 feet high and bears light green densely curled leaves.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Every Good Garden Begins with

HORSE RADISH

Horse radish rarely produces seed, but is grown from pieces of the root. For the home garden they may be set wherever a few feet of space is available. Set the roots in the ground vertically, small end down, with the tops of the roots 1 to 3 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the leaves cover the ground; their shade will keep down the weeds.

MALINER KREN, Small Roots This improved variety was introduced into the United States by the Department of Agriculture. It produces vigorous growing plants and large, heavy roots of excellent quality.

Roots 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c; 25 for 75c, postpaid in U. S. A.

KOHL RABI

The delicious flavor of this turnip-shaped bulb combines both cabbage and turnip. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in light rich soil in rows 1½ feet apart. When plants are well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of 10 days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow. For fall use, plant the last of July.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA 60 days. Standard early sort. Plants small; leaves dark green with profuse purple staining. Bulbs flattened globe-shape, best for use when 2 to 2½ inches in diameter but become larger; exterior purple, but flesh white; mild, crisp, and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA (For Forcing) The best table sort if used when the bulbs are 2 inches in diameter. It matures very early and produces medium sized, light green bulbs with white flesh of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

LEEK

This widely cultivated species of the onion family is a favorite substitute for green onions in fall and winter. It is a tasty addition to soups and stews. Sow early in spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering ½ inch deep. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about 6 inches tall, set 4 inches apart in trenches about 2 feet apart, and gradually earth them up like celery.

GIANT MUSSELBURG The rich flavor of this extra large variety has made it popular. It is a very hardy sort with dark green fan-shaped leaves. The edible stems are 6 to 8 inches in length and about 3 inches in diameter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

LARGE FLAG The most extensively used and highly desirable variety of the strong growing type. This dependable plant is very easily cultivated in the home garden. It is broad leaved, with rather short but very thick stems.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

LARGE ROUEN A very hardy variety with short, thick, well blanched stem and dark green leaves.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN By far the largest leek in cultivation. The stems often measure 3 inches in diameter and still keep their whiteness and tenderness. It is an exceptionally hardy garden sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

THE LYON A very hardy variety with fairly long, thick, well blanched stem.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

LETTUCE

Lettuce seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering not more than ½ inch deep. The loose leaved type may be thinned to an inch or so apart as soon as a few leaves are formed, and when large enough for the table, they may be thinned as used. In this way space is provided at about the same rate as required for normal growth.

The conditions necessary to grow good head lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use. A check in growth from lack of nourishment or moisture usually means no head. The most satisfactory results come from growing lettuce in cool weather. The seed should therefore be sown in boxes indoors or in the hot bed and set out as soon as weather conditions are favorable. If this is not practicable, sowing may be made in the open ground as soon as soil and weather conditions permit. The plants should be thinned to 10 inches apart in the row and thorough cultivation given to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture. A light application of fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda, used after the plants have made some growth, will be found very beneficial.

HEADING VARIETIES

ALL SEASONS 75 days. Valuable market and home garden variety, particularly popular on Long Island; does well in hot summer weather. Plant large with medium dark thick leaves and with large, round, firm, butter-head, which is deep yellow inside and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BIG BOSTON 76 days. Very popular in all parts of the world; known as Trocadero in Europe. Especially valuable for summer and fall use out-of-doors, and for hotbed and cold frame culture. Glossy, plain edged leaves tinged brown on the margins; forms a firm, well folded head, buttery-yellow at the heart and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BLACK SEEDED BIG BOSTON Similar to regular Big Boston, but has larger outer leaves, and the head is usually not so firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75.

BROWN DUTCH 76 days. Standard very hardy sort. Plant medium large; dark green overlaid with bronze-red; forms moderately firm head, yellowish inside, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER 75 days. Popular over the entire country; especially valuable for cool season culture. Plant large with thick, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted. Forms very large, globular head, rich golden-yellow inside, buttery, and of best quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CRISP AS ICE 76 days. Particularly valuable for home and market gardens; forms heads under rather adverse weather conditions. Plant medium small; deep green overlaid with dark brown; forms firm, well blanched head of delicate buttery flavor and tender quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

CURLY CONTINUITY A well folded, firm, crisp head with red shading on a clear green background. The leaves are crisp and nicely frilled like those of New York. The quality is excellent, and the flavor sweet and nutty.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

Good Seeds

HANSON 82 days. Very hardy; widely used in all parts of America. Plant very large with broad, thick, frilled, light yellowish-green leaves; forms quite large, globular, very hard cabbage-like head which is white at the heart, crisp, sweet, and tender. It is best known under the name "Nonpareil" in Canada.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



The top photograph shows a large field of lettuce in bloom on one of our California ranches. The plants are about ready to form seed. At the left, men are spreading out the seed that it may become thoroughly dry before threshing. At the right are some of our head lettuce trials. These are made to insure the superior quality of our seeds before they are offered to you.

HUBBARD'S MARKET 67 days. Well known cabbage, butter-heading variety; also popular in Cuba and South America. Plant dark green with crumpled straight edged leaves; compact; forms medium sized, fairly firm, globular head which is well blanched, buttery and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ICEBERG 82 days. Very popular for home gardens; tender head and thin leaves make it unsuitable for shipping. Plant large with broad, crisp, wavy light green leaves tinged brown on margins. Head very large, hard, crumpled; white inside; crisp, very sweet and of good quality, but not buttery. Must not be confused with the familiar shipping variety, New York, which is commonly called Iceberg by shippers and green grocers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER 72 days. Especially desirable for spring planting in home gardens. Plant large, medium green; head large, firm; interior well blanched to light golden-yellow; delicate buttery flavor. Similar to Black Seeded Tennisball and Salamander, but larger.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75.

MAY KING 61 days. The earliest heading lettuce; standard for greenhouse forcing and does splendidly out of doors in early spring. Plants small, allowing very close planting, light green tinged with brown; head medium small, round, firm; interior rich golden-yellow, buttery, of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MIGNONETTE 66 days. The most popular lettuce in Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. Plant medium small; compact; medium brown with dark greenish tinge; leaves frilled; head globular; firm; heart almost white; excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

NEW YORK or LOS ANGELES The most widely used lettuce; grown in immense quantities on the Pacific Coast and shipped to all parts of the country. Plant large, dark green, crisp heading; outer leaves notched and slightly curled on the edges. Large, tightly folded cabbage-like head is well blanched, crisp, and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

NEW YORK SPECIAL NO. 12 An early variety which does well in mid-summer and is an even and well-bred selection. It is a trifle lighter in color than other strains of New York, but is popular with shippers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

NEW YORK SPECIAL NO. 41 A strain we have developed with wrapper leaves which fold over the head and protect it from sun and fog burn. It is a finely bred selection, runs almost perfectly true, and is popular with shippers for fall and winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

SALAMANDER 70 days. Particularly popular with market gardeners because it forms fairly good heads when the weather is so warm that most varieties fail. Head globular, hard and buttery; of sweet, delicate flavor. The same as Black Seeded Tennisball.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75.

WHITE BOSTON 76 days. Our White Boston is the perfected pure-bred strain of Unrivalled. This is a cabbage, butter-head type, leaves smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green; heart buttery and yellow. This strain is the best in existence, and we have given it this name to distinguish it from Big Boston.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75.

Do You Know the Delicious Flavor

LETTUCE—LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON Early. Dependable in all parts of America and widely grown in home and market gardens. Plant large, attractive, compact; broad, frilled light green leaves that are of fine crisp texture and splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CHICKEN LETTUCE Very hardy, rapid growing, medium light green, non-heading butter type which produces flower stalks early and furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period of growth.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON Also known as "White Seeded Simpson." Hardy, dependable, early; popular for home gardens. Plant large, compact, light lustrous green; leaves broad, frilled, firm, crisp, sweet, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

GRAND RAPIDS Very early. Hardy, disease resistant; the most widely used and best adapted variety for greenhouse forcing. Plants large, upright, compact, and handsome; bright solid light green; leaves large, broad; margin much frilled; very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

OHIO GRAND RAPIDS The same as Grand Rapids except that the foliage is darker green and not so tender. The variety stands more abuse in handling.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

PRIZE HEAD Very early, quick growing, and one of the most popular for home gardens, particularly on the Pacific Coast. Plant medium large, strictly loose-leaf; leaves broad, crumpled, and frilled; outside leaves tinged red, inner leaves wholly green; very crisp, sweet, and tender.

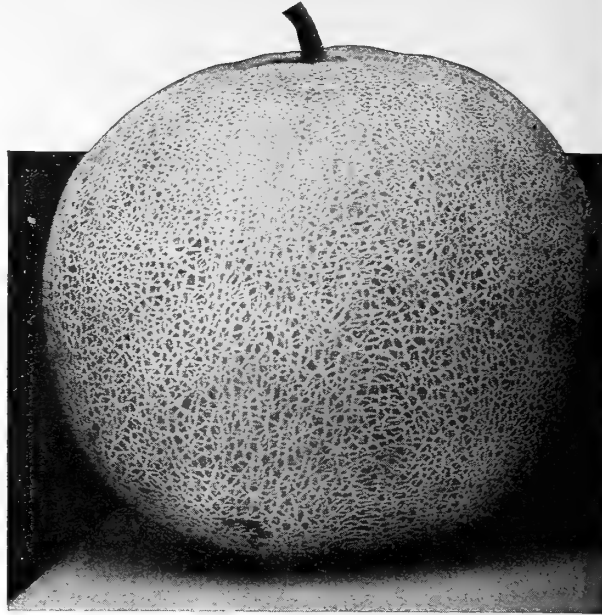
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

COS or ROMAINE

This lettuce is frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth and because it possesses dark colored spatulate leaves with prominent midribs. When grown in home gardens, plants should be thinned to about 8 inches apart so that each one will have plenty of room. Does not make solid heads in hot weather.

DARK GREEN The outside of this variety is dark green, but the interior is decidedly lighter. The heads are about 7 or 8 inches in height; when fully blanched they are white with the faintest tint of green, and the midribs are white at heart. The leaves are especially succulent and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



This is the savory Persian melon;

EARLY WHITE SELF FOLDING, or TRIANON As a salad lettuce for the home garden this has no superior. It grows about 8 or 9 inches tall. The outer leaves are medium light green, and the interior of the head is whitish-green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MUSK MELON

Few products of the garden give as much pleasure as ripe sweet melons fresh from the vines. Our list is made up of the most desirable varieties suited for growing wherever melons can be grown.

In sections where the summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hot beds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least 6 feet apart and the hills 3 feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

BENDER'S SURPRISE A delicious salmon-fleshed melon, very popular in New York State. Fruit medium to large; oval; distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of netting; skin light yellow when ripe. 85 to 90 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

BURRELL'S GEM or DEFENDER This fine melon is popular for home garden growing. The fruits are normally 7 inches long when ripe, distinctly oval in shape, slightly ribbed, and closely netted on the ribs. The thick fine-grained flesh is rich yellowish-salmon in color and ripens clear to the rind. Midseason, ripening in 95 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

EMERALD GEM The standard very early variety for home garden and nearby market. Fruits flattened globe-shape, 5 to 5½ inches long, ribbed; smooth with practically no netting; not suitable for shipping. Flesh very thick; deep salmon-orange; sweet, juicy and aromatic. 80 days.

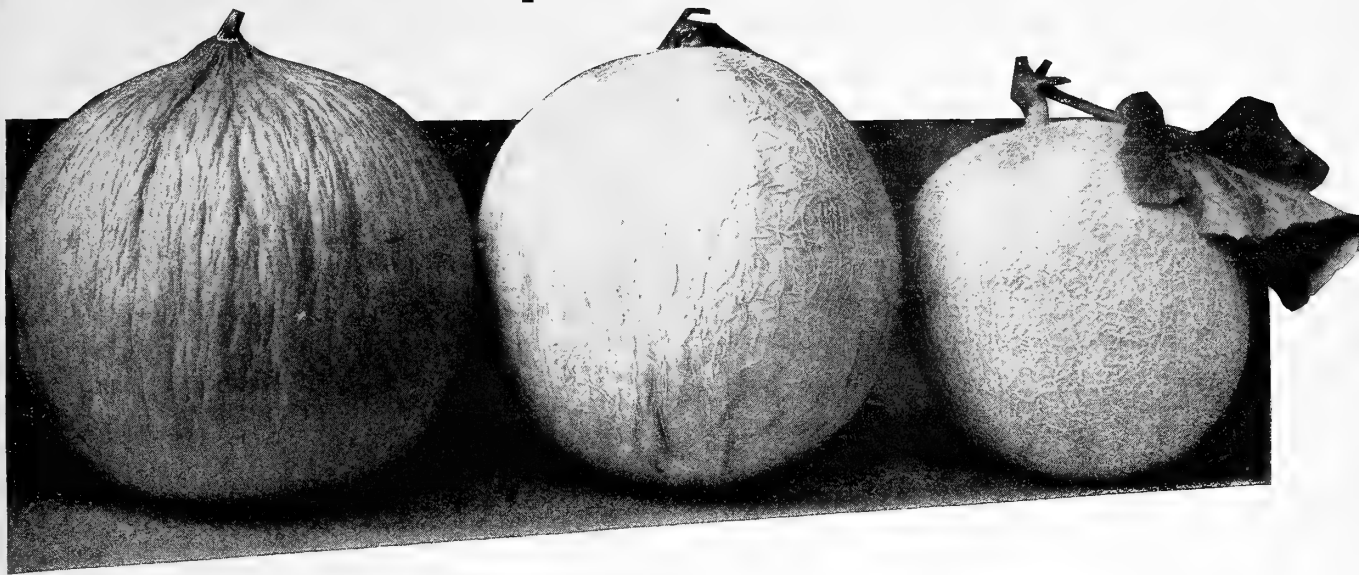
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.



Gathering lettuce seed on one of our California ranches.

of Musk Melons

ripened on the vine?



and here are the three "Winter" varieties. From left to right they are Cassaba, Honey Dew, and Honey Ball.

EXTRA EARLY OSAGE Excellent for nearby markets and home gardens. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long; almost round; with shallow furrows and sparse shallow netting. Flesh very thick; salmon-orange; fine grained; sweet and aromatic. 84 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN Earliest of the orange fleshed melons; 75 to 80 days. Nearly round, slightly flattened at ends, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Usually slightly ribbed and covered with an open, moderately coarse netting. The flesh is fairly thick, deep orange-salmon in color, juicy, and very sweet. When fully ripe, the fruits show a golden color through the netting. A very good early market and home garden variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

HALE'S BEST An early melon, ripening in 75 to 80 days. The nearly round fruits are normally 6 to 6½ inches long, densely covered with medium heavy netting and almost devoid of ribbing. The flesh is very thick and fine grained, deep salmon-pink in color, and richly flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

HEARTS OF GOLD This popular medium sized melon follows the earlier varieties. It is fine to plant for succession as it ripens in about 100 days. The fruits are 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The smooth orange-salmon flesh is exceptionally thick and fine flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

HONEY ROCK Popular new early variety. Fruits 5 to 6 inches in diameter, round to slightly flattened; shallow ribbed and more or less netted. Rind hard and brittle; flesh medium thick; color deep salmon; juicy; sweet musky flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

IMPROVED PERFECTO An early melon, ripening in 80 to 85 days. Fruits are 6 to 7 inches in diameter and almost spherical. They are solidly netted and cream colored when ripe. Even among thick fleshed melons this is outstanding for its thickness, fine quality, and flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

PERSIAN This melon has a distinctive flavor. It measures 8 to 12 inches in diameter and is usually rounded in shape. The flesh is bright orange, very thick, and juicy. It requires warm weather and is not pleasing to the taste unless allowed to ripen thoroughly on the vines. There are no ribs on the surface, but it is heavily netted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

TIP TOP One of the earliest of large home garden melons; 85 to 90 days. A short, oval melon, usually 7 or 8 inches long, symmetrically ribbed with a medium amount of netting, and creamy-yellow when ripe. The thick deep yellow flesh is fine grained and sweet flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD A comparatively small green fleshed melon of the oval type, weighing about 2 pounds, and ideal for serving in halves. It is probably one of the most widely known and extensively grown of its class. A sure and abundant yielder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

10-25 SALMON TINT An excellent main crop cantaloupe of the Rocky Ford type. It is medium early, about 94 days. The abundant fruit is rounded, 5 or 6 inches long, and salmon colored shading to light green near the rind. The small seed cavity is enclosed in thick, juicy, fragrant flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

"WINTER" VARIETIES

CASSABA, GOLDEN BEAUTY This medium sized melon is globe-shaped and pinched at the stem end, and its leathery rind is rich golden-yellow in color. Cassabas cannot be raised successfully where the summer season is short. In California and the Gulf States they are greatly valued.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.60.

HONEY BALL The result of a cross between a small round variety named Cannon Ball and the popular Honey Dew. It inherits the small size and ball shape of the former and the color and quality of the latter. It is earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown where the season is shorter. A very prolific and long keeping variety of high quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.60.

HONEY DEW, Green Fleshed The best known of the so-called winter melons. The creamy-yellow fruits are nearly round, about 6 inches in diameter, with a downy sparsely netted skin. Honey Dew has very thick flesh, light emerald green in color. It is fine grained, melting, and delicious. The melons may be picked before they are fully ripe and stored in a cool place.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.60.

Interest the Children in Gardening;



These fine Tom Watson watermelons were grown for seed at our Seed Breeding Station near Detroit.

The requirements for raising water melons are practically the same as for muskmelons except that the vines are more spreading and require considerably more room. If the hills are liberally manured and cultivation is careful and thorough, any home gardener can have these delicious fruits fresh from his own patch.

WATER MELON

CITRON, Red Seeded For preserves and candied fruit. The stock we offer produces an abundance of round green fruits distinctly marked with irregular stripes. The flesh is white, very firm, and solid. Citron is not good to eat uncooked.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

FERRY'S PEERLESS Highest quality very early melon. Fruits of medium size, roundish to oval; bright green, faintly veined; rind firm, brittle; flesh bright scarlet, of splendid quality; seeds white. Sometimes sold as Ice Cream.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE A large midseason melon of long-oval shape. Under Northern conditions the mature fruits weigh 25 pounds and ripen in about 95 days. They become larger in the warmer sections and are popular on account of the sugary sweetness of the crisp luscious flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

HARRIS' EARLIEST By far the earliest and one of the most attractive water melons. The fruits are oval but blocky. They ripen in 80 days and are large for so early a melon. Home gardeners in the North will find this particularly satisfactory.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

IRISH GREY Main crop. Especially valuable for distant shipping. Fruits large; oblong; uniform light grayish-green; rind extremely hard and tough; flesh bright red; of good quality. Seeds white.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS or MONTE CRISTO Distinctly a home garden melon as the dark bluish-green rind is so crisp that it breaks easily. The long, oval fruits are slightly larger near the blossom end. They weigh from 25 to 35 pounds and ripen in 105 days. We know of none better in quality of flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

ROUND LIGHT ICING Medium early. Fruits light green faintly veined with darker green; rind brittle; flesh bright light red; crisp and sweet; seeds white. Fruits roundish and a trifle smaller, but otherwise very similar to Long Light Icing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

STONE MOUNTAIN This variety combines extra large size with earliness. It is nearly round in shape, pleasingly green in color, and unexcelled for sweetness and juiciness. Fruits weigh 60 to 80 pounds in the South, and the 95 days required for maturity make it easily possible to grow correspondingly large fruits in the North.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Give Them a Plot

to call their own

SWEET HEART Splendid shipper and popular home and market garden sort. Fruits very large; round to slightly oblong, with blocky ends; light green with fine, darker veining; rind hard and tough; flesh bright red, crisp, and sweet; seeds black.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

TOM WATSON This long smooth melon is especially favored in the South. The rich green skin is faintly webbed with a veining of deeper green, and the thin rind is tough and rubbery. Vines hardy, vigorous, and productive; flesh distinctly crisp and juicy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

MUSTARD

The greens, for which this quick growing plant is chiefly raised, are fully as healthful and nourishing as spinach. Mustard is related to turnip, and although the tops are much alike in richness of flavor, mustard leaves are more tender, and the stems are not so long and coarse.

Seed may be sown from early spring to midsummer in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The plants are in condition for use as soon as the leaves are the size of one's hand. Mustard runs to seed quickly, so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

CHINESE The leaves of this variety are round and unfrilled, rough in texture, and very dark green. They grow to a length of 9 inches and are about 8 inches broad. A little slower growing than the frilled varieties, but longer standing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

FORDHOOK FANCY The plume-like leaves of this variety are closely curled and finely fringed. The medium yellowish-green color and compact erect habit of growth lend a decorative touch to the garden, and the tender quality and fine flavor make it one of the most desirable for salads and greens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF This is a quick growing and very productive variety which remains in condition for use a long time. The leaves are rounded, very slightly crumpled, unfrilled, and very large. They are medium light green with a broad, pale green midrib. This variety has become very popular in the past few years.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MUSTARD SPINACH or TENDERGREEN Plants of rapid and vigorous growth with comparatively narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. It will stand longer than most varieties without sending up seed stalks. This mustard is recommended for the home garden as well as for shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 30c; lb. 90c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED The leaves are large, light green with a tinge of yellow, and much crimped and frilled at the edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. This variety is valued in the South on account of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MUSHROOM

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, sheds, hotbeds, and sometimes in the open air, the chief essentials being uniform degrees of temperature and moisture. The necessary cultural directions are published in pamphlet form, a copy of which we shall be pleased to send on request.

SPORE CULTURE (In bricks weighing about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.) Our spawn is produced from the original spore cultures under the new French process, permitting the indefinite reproduction of the variety selected. This is distinctly the most vigorous and prolific spawn on the market. We use stock of the white variety which is generally preferred. Each brick is sufficient to spawn 8 to 10 square feet of bed.

Per brick 45c, postpaid in U. S. A.

OKRA or GUMBO

Okra pods are used in soups, stews, catsup and other relishes. They are at their best when 1 to 3 inches long. It is very popular in the South. Seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop 4 or 5 seeds to the foot in rows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

DWARF LONG POD, GREEN This okra is especially adapted for home garden use because the pods remain in prime condition for cooking or canning until quite large. They are long, fluted, dark green, and of very good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH LONG POD This prolific and early variety yields pods 4 or 5 inches long; they are slightly corrugated, very tender, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

WHITE VELVET Produces very large white pods that are smooth and tender until nearly full size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

ONION

A row or two of onions in the home garden will furnish a supply from midsummer to the following spring. Onions are very hardy, and the seeds will germinate in cool weather. They can be safely planted just as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch being about right. When 2 or 3 inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding. They may be thinned again when 6 or 8 inches tall, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those that are left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

RED VARIETIES

RED WETHERSFIELD This is one of the oldest and best known red onions. Even in poor soils it produces heavily, and in the East it is extensively grown. The bulbs are large and flat, but quite thick, with a deep purple-red skin. The flesh is purplish-white and moderately fine grained, with a rather strong but pleasant flavor. It is one of the best keepers. Used for sets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE Our trials continue to prove that this variety also is one of the best keepers. The globes are medium to large in size and medium early. A smooth deep purplish-red skin covers the paler flesh which is mild, fine grained, and tender. Excellent for home gardens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

Appetizing Onions

with quality records

YELLOW VARIETIES

AUSTRALIAN BROWN This extra long keeping onion is noted for remaining crisp and firm until spring. It matures early and is a sure cropper. The reddish-brown skin protects a white, crisp, solid onion.

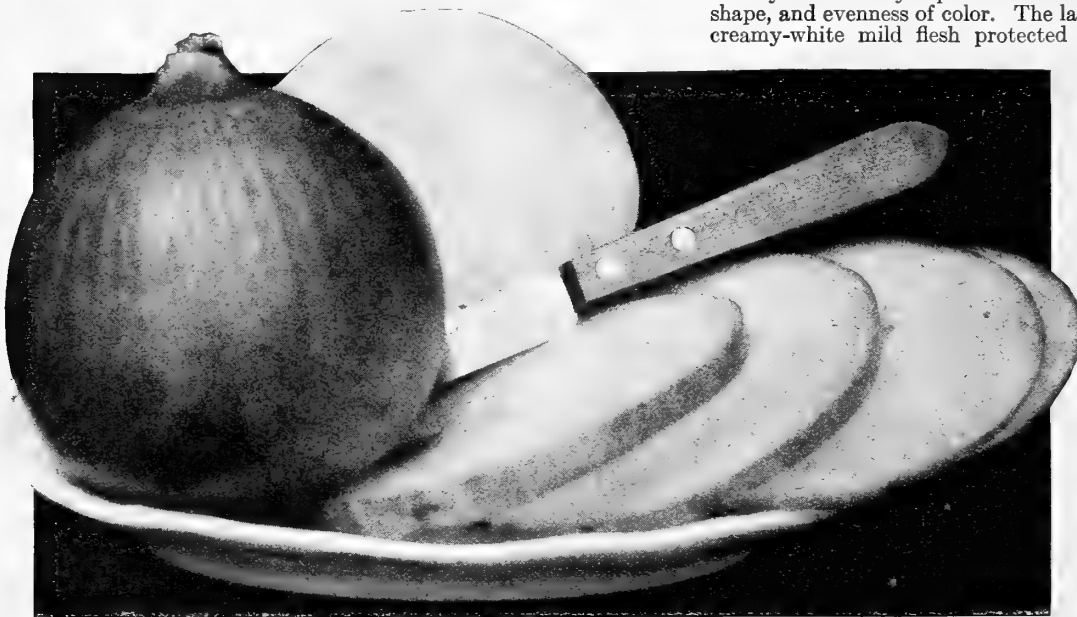
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

YELLOW DANVERS, FLAT Hardy, easily grown, good keeper. Fine for general purposes and for sets. Bulbs medium large; flat, but fairly thick; clear bright yellow; flesh white with faint tint of yellow; firm and hard.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

YELLOW DUTCH or STRASBURG Our stock of this early variety is distinctly superior in size of bulb, uniformity of shape, and evenness of color. The large flat onions have a creamy-white mild flesh protected by a straw colored skin. The variety ripens quickly, keeps very well, and is extensively used for onion sets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.



Start seed of Sweet Spanish onion early indoors and grow crisp tender bulbs of large size like these.

EBENEZER A large, somewhat flattened onion with yellow skin and white, firm flesh. Matures in 90 days and keeps hard and sound all winter. A leading variety for onion sets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

OHIO YELLOW GLOBE Very widely used variety of splendid keeping quality. Bulbs oblong globe shape at upper half and a trifle flattened at the base; skin pure deep yellow; flesh firm and hard. Michigan Yellow Globe is the same.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

PRIZETAKER One of the largest of the late or main crop sorts. Its globular shape, yellowish-brown skin, white tender flesh, and mild flavor have won it great popularity. It is very productive and keeps well into the winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE A very hardy and prolific late or main crop variety. It is similar to Southport Red Globe, but the bulbs are rich yellow, average a bit larger in size, and mature later. The creamy-white flesh is fine grained and of a mild and excellent flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (Brigham Strain) Grown from selected bulbs of the original strain. Very solid; globe shaped. Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$2.75.

SWEET SPANISH (Riverside Strain) Steadily increasing in popularity due to large size, attractive yellowish-brown covering, and excellent flavor. Under favorable conditions the globe-shaped bulbs often weigh two pounds. They possess a delicious mild flavor, and they keep well. (See page 48 for further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

The most extensively used yellow onion for the home garden. The bulbs are medium to large sized, uniformly globe-shaped white fleshed, crisp and mild. Highly recommended.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

WHITE VARIETIES

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE Abundant yield and large size are valuable characteristics of this medium early onion. Its whiteness, firmness, and mild flavor are also splendid qualities, especially for cooking. By years of careful selection and breeding we have developed a strain that is unsurpassed in uniformity and attractiveness of shape and color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$2.75.

WHITE PORTUGAL (American Silverskin) The best flattened white onion. When young, it is a favorite as green onions or in salads. Medium early, of middle size, and an excellent keeper. Especially good in Northern latitudes. Often used for sets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA Extremely early. Largely grown for pickling, sometimes for early green onions. Bulbs medium small, almost round at pickling stage, but become flat; silvery white; flesh white, sweet, and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING This largest of the white varieties produces a great quantity of bulbs 4 or 5 inches in diameter. They are midseason in maturity, flat, very tender, and mildly flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

WHITE QUEEN The earliest of all onions, very white skinned, and of special value for pickling. Although when full grown the bulbs are flat and 2 inches in diameter, at pickling size they are small and nearly round. The quality is mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

The Pick of the Peas

to grow in home gardens

To be at their best, peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the condition of the soil will permit.

The time needed to reach table condition is so evenly graduated among the varieties that by planting some of the several varieties at the same time a well arranged succession can be obtained extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results.

The seeds should be planted in rows at a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. The rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and about 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts.

All varieties growing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high do better if staked up or otherwise supported when 4 to 6 inches tall. This support is usually given by sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. Even though just a few pods begin to ripen, new pods will cease to form, and those partly advanced will stop growing.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

ALASKA This variety is extremely early. The round pods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, contain 5 to 8 peas which are ready for use in about 55 days. The peas are small, round, and tender. The vines are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall, and when possible they should be given support. Seeds are small, round, and bluish-green.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

ALASKA, WILT RESISTANT Desirable for planting in sections infested with wilt. Practically the same as Alaska in other respects.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

AMERICAN WONDER or NOTT'S EXCELSIOR Very important early dwarf variety for the home garden, 59 days. Vines 12 to 14 inches high; dark green; very productive. Pods medium green; 3 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; plump, straight, blunt ended; seeds medium small, squarish, wrinkled, green, interior green.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

EXTRA EARLY As early as Alaska and much used in home and market gardens. Vines 30 inches tall, usually a trifle darker green than Alaska, but otherwise similar. Pods borne singly; light green; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; plump, blunt. Seeds round, faintly dimpled, cream colored, interior yellow.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GRADUS Earliness and high quality are combined in this wrinkled pea of medium height. The vines are 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and bear pods 4 inches long, filled with 6 to 9 large peas. They are ready for use in 55 to 62 days and are undoubtedly as sweet and tender as any variety in cultivation. Seeds are large and wrinkled.
Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.



You won't be disappointed if you choose Thomas Laxton as a first early variety of peas. Read about them on page 34.

HUNDREDFOLD Those who prefer large pods on dwarf vines will find in this variety a good combination. The vines are 18 to 20 inches tall, and the pods 4 inches long. They are ready for use in about 60 days and contain 6 to 8 large dark green peas of very good quality. Under favorable conditions this variety produces well. The creamy-yellow seeds are large and wrinkled.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LAXTONIAN A little earlier than other dwarf large-podded peas, this variety is generally considered the best of its class. The blue-green pods are often more than 4 inches long and contain 8 dark green peas of finest quality. It is especially recommended for home garden use. The seeds are large, wrinkled; green and cream in color.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS Produces the largest pods of any of the early dwarf varieties. Especially uniform in size, in growth, and in time when ready for use. The large dark green pods are borne in abundance and are well filled with extra large tender peas of superior quality. The creamy-yellow seeds are large and wrinkled. 60 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.



Vines as well as pods must be true to type when selections of peas are being made for seed.

PEAS (Continued)

LITTLE MARVEL As the main crop in any home garden, this is the most desirable dwarf variety. It is only 4 or 5 days later than the earliest garden pea. The dark green vines, 18 to 20 inches tall, grow vigorously and are laden with pods 3 inches long, blunt ended, and packed with peas of medium size. These are temptingly dark green, and very tender and sweet. Seeds are squarish, wrinkled, and green in color.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

PREMIUM GEM Valuable home garden variety, ready in 62 days. Vines 18 inches tall, medium green. Pods medium green; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, green, wrinkled, interior green.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

THOMAS LAXTON This has no superior as an early pea of medium height. It is ready for table use 54 to 60 days after planting. The vines are strong with large medium dark green foliage and grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet tall. They bear a surprising number of dark green pods, blunt ended, and 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. These are well filled with large tender peas which retain their pleasing flavor and sweetness until they begin to harden. The home gardener should make this his choice of the first early varieties. Seeds large, wrinkled, creamy-yellow and green.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

WORLD'S RECORD An improved earlier maturing type of Gradus. Vines 30 inches tall, moderately stout. Pods about 4 inches long, broad, pointed; contain 7 to 8 large deep green peas of excellent quality. 52 to 56 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

ALDERMAN The dark green vigorous vines grow to a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet and are very productive. The pods are the largest of the commercially grown varieties, often 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad with tapered end, and rich dark green in color. They hold 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality. The large seeds are green, wrinkled, and pear-shaped. 75 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

BLISS EVERBEARING Popular for the home garden and similar to Yorkshire Hero. Vines 30 inches tall; dark green; thrifty; of long bearing period. Pods medium green; borne in pairs; 3 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide; plump, straight, blunt. Green peas large, sweet; of marrowy texture. Dry seeds large, green, wrinkled, interior pale green. 72 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY This pea grows only about 2 feet tall. Resembles Telephone, and the pods are well filled with peas of the same good quality. It is an excellent variety to follow the early peas in the home garden. Seeds large, wrinkled, green. 75 to 80 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

GREEN ADMIRAL A very prolific variety grown chiefly for canning. Similar to, but more suitable for canning than the Admiral or Yellow Admiral. Vines 48 inches tall, slender, branched. Pods medium green; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; plump, straight, blunt. Green peas medium small, uniform, deep green. Seeds small, finely wrinkled, green with green interior; whereas Admiral has creamy-yellow seeds with yellow interior. 72 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

MCLEAN'S ADVANCER OR PERFECTION Particularly valuable for canning because of heavy yield, uniform ripening, and high quality. Vines 33 inches high; somewhat branched; dark green. Pods borne in pairs; medium green; $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; plump, straight, blunt ended. Green peas medium in size, deep green, very uniform. Seeds medium small, green, wrinkled, interior green. Variety similar to Horsford's Market Garden, but 10 days earlier. 68 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

MORSE'S MARKET (No. 122) A new large podded early-midseason pea. Vines robust, 24 to 30 inches tall; pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, produced abundantly even to the tip and branches. A fine variety to plant with early peas for succession. (See illustration and further description, page 48.)

Pkt 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

TELEPHONE The vigorous vines with large light green leaves are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, heavily loaded with large well formed pods, often 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. These are light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 large peas of delicate light green color and unexcelled quality. Dry seeds are large, pear-shaped, wrinkled and green. 73 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Peas and Parsley Contain

healthful minerals

PEAS—LATE VARIETIES

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND Excellent for home and market gardens. Vines 4½ to 5 feet tall; dark green; branched. Pods light green, often in pairs; 3 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; very plump; straight; blunt. Seeds medium size; finely wrinkled; green; interior green. Peas ready in 79 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN Very productive canning variety also grown in home and market gardens. Vines 33 inches tall, dark green, often branched. Pods medium green; usually paired; 3 inches long, ½ inch wide, very plump; straight, blunt. Green peas medium sized, very uniform, of high quality. Seeds medium small, green, finely wrinkled; interior green. Ready in 79 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

IMPROVED STRATEGEM Also known as Potlatch or Prize-winner. The vine, about 2½ feet tall, bears large pods of the Telephone type. These are ready for use in 77 to 80 days. They are an ideal late variety to follow the earlier ones in the home garden. Large, squarish seeds are wrinkled and green.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LARGE BLACK EYE MARROWFAT Very productive late variety for home garden; grown extensively for dry use. Vines 5 feet tall, light green. Pods light green, 3 to 3½ inches long, ⅝ inch wide; very plump; straight; blunt. Green peas of a rich marrowy flavor. Seeds large, round, creamy-buff with black eye; interior yellow. 82 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT Another productive late variety for home garden; very suitable for dry use. Vines 5 feet tall, light green. Pods light green, 3 to 3½ inches long; ⅝ inch wide; very plump, straight, blunt. Green peas of rich marrowy flavor. Seeds large, round, entirely creamy-buff in color; interior yellow. 82 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

PEAS—EDIBLE POD VARIETIES

These varieties have all the sweetness and flavor of fresh green peas. When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.

GIANT BUTTER Pods brittle and tender as the best snap beans. They are borne profusely on strong branching vines 4½ to 5 feet tall and are ready for use in 10 weeks from the date of planting. In best table condition the pods are 3½ to 4 inches long, smooth, fleshy, and sharply curved. They often become 6 inches long when fully matured. Seeds medium small, wrinkled, green.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

MELTING SUGAR One of the best known edible pod varieties. Large broad pods, 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender, and richly flavored. The vines, 4 to 5 feet tall, produce an abundance of pods. Seeds medium large, round, and smooth; color creamy-white and yellow. 70 to 75 days.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Postpaid in U. S. A.



These three varieties of parsley are all valuable for flavoring and garnishing. Reading from left to right they are: Plain or Single, Double Curled, Triple Curled.

PARSLEY

Parsley leaves may be used green, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to powder, and kept bottled.

Parsley seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in spring in rows 1 to 2 feet apart with a covering of not more than ½ inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

DOUBLE CURLED Very handsome; rich, deep green with finely curled leaves.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c.

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED (Moss Curled) This vigorous compact grower is one of the most popular varieties because of its deep green color and tightly curled leaves that look like moss. It is unusually decorative for table use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c.

HAMBURG, Thick Rooted The root of this variety is edible and resembles a parsnip in color and shape. The flesh is white, dry, and similar to Celeriac in flavor. It is used for flavoring soups and stews. The roots may be stored in sand for winter use.

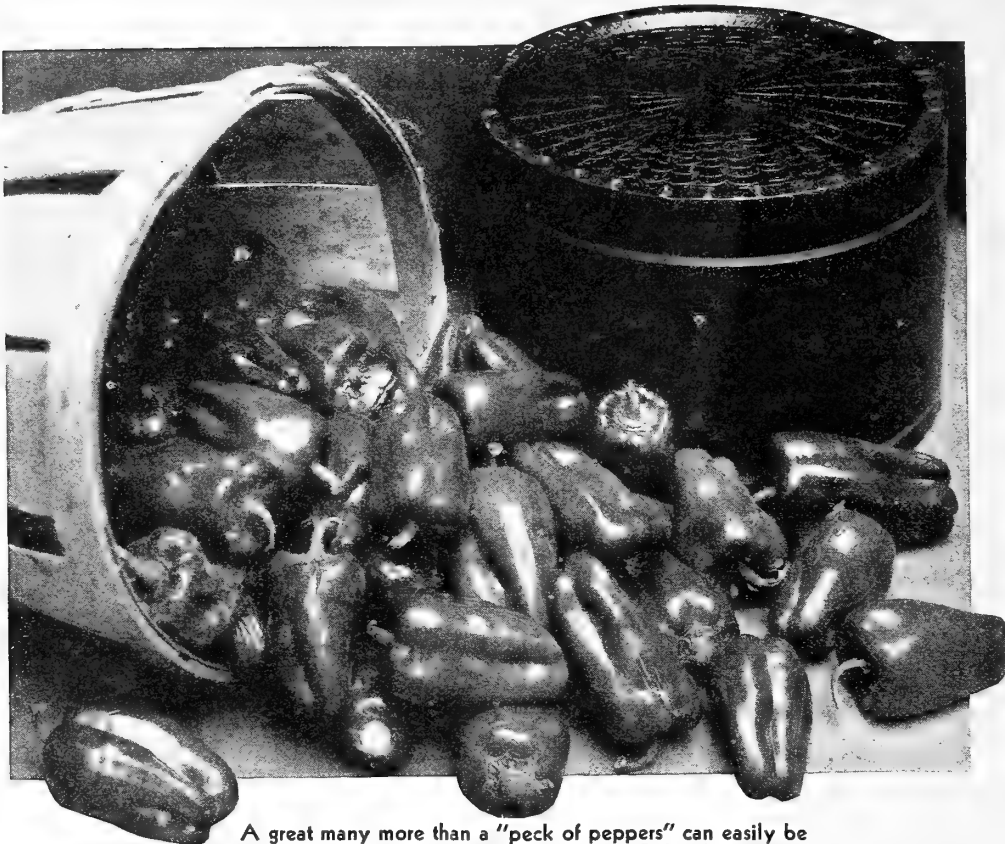
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c.

PLAIN or SINGLE The leaves are deeply cut, flat, and dark green in color. They are much used for flavoring and for drying. The plant is hardy and easily grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Peppers Sweet

and peppers hot



A great many more than a "peck of peppers" can easily be grown in your garden from a packet of Ruby King seed.

Uses in cooking have divided garden peppers into two classes, "Hot" and "Sweet." Hot peppers are used principally in condiments, in pickles, and in relishes. They are smaller than the sweet ones, and the smallest varieties are usually the hottest. Sweet peppers are larger and have thick flesh. Their flavor is pleasantly mild, and they are becoming more and more popular for stuffing, for use in salads, and for combining with other vegetables and with meats.

Their culture and soil and temperature requirements are about the same as for egg plant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 or 8 inches tall, will be very beneficial.

"SWEET" VARIETIES

CALIFORNIA WONDER Thickness of flesh alone, which is often $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy, too, without a trace of pungency. Vigorous growing plants bear a heavy yield of blocky fruits that become as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. They are unusually good for serving whole.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 80c; 2 oz. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

CHINESE GIANT Fruits are often 6 inches across and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches deep. The flesh is moderately thick and very mild. The fruits are rich bright green when young, and bright cherry red at maturity.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 80c; 2 oz. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT This is a choice home garden sort, especially for Northern growing, because it ripens early. The peppers are larger than any other early ones, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, while from 6 to 10 are produced on one plant. For unripe picking they are medium dark green and at maturity are bright red. The flesh is moderately thick and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

PIMIENTO The fruits of Pimiento are excellent for stuffing and for canning. The shape is distinctly cone-like, the size is medium, and the color glossy green when young, ruby red when ripe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

RUBY KING Excellent for home, market garden, and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, slightly tapered; deep green becoming bright deep red; flesh thick, sweet, and mild. Ready in 68 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

WORLD BEATER One of the best of the large peppers. Fruits 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Flesh mild and thick. Rich deep red when ripe. Very productive and a good shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

"HOT" VARIETIES

ANAHEIM Late; particularly adapted to culture in the South. Popular in home and market gardens and grown on commercial scale for drying and canning. Fruits 6 to 8 inches long, about an inch through; tapered; deep green becoming rich scarlet; mildly pungent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX This early variety is larger and has thicker flesh than other hot peppers. It is excellent for canning. The plants produce a fine crop of fruits 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, crumpled and hooked at the point. The color is waxy light yellow at first, changing to orange and then to bright red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00; 2 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE This earliest pepper of the "bell" type is a combination of both Hot and Sweet; the ribs are quite pungent while the rest of the fruit is mild. The medium sized square fruits are deep green when immature and scarlet when ripe. Our stock is superior in uniformity of size, shape, and earliness.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

LONG RED CAYENNE This well known, medium early pepper is especially good for drying purposes. The fruit is 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. It is deep green when young and bright red when ripe. The flesh is strong and pungent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

RED CHILI Short bushy plants are literally covered with small tapering peppers about 2 inches long. They change to bright red when ripe and are very hot. They are dried, ground, and chiefly used for making pepper sauce.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Winter Vegetables

are always appreciated

PARSNIP

Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and when well up, thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable when the ground has thawed.

GUERNSEY Roots 15 to 18 inches long; hollow crowned; 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder; tapered uniformly to tip; smooth.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

HOLLOW CROWN, Thick Shoulder This is the best and most popular variety in cultivation.

The skin is smooth and white, while the flesh is tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches in length, but the first 8 inches from the top is the best part. The sweetness and tenderness are increased by moderate freezing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG SMOOTH A hardy sort that will keep through the winter without protection. The long roots are smooth, white, tender, and of excellent flavor. It is popular for table use and is also suitable for stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SHORT THICK This little parsnip makes a fine garden vegetable. The tops are only about half the size of Hollow Crown. The roots are short and thick, having a diameter of 2½ to 3½ inches and a length of only 6 or 8 inches at the thickened part. The roots are full crowned and rounded on top with a small neck, giving them a smooth, attractive appearance. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown, it often reaches full size in 100 days from planting time. (See page 7 for further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are typically American, and pumpkin pie is one of our truly American dishes. They are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

CALIFORNIA FIELD Mostly used for stock feeding. The pumpkin is variously colored, yellow, drab, red, and orange; it varies also in size, but is usually very large. It is a heavy cropper and matures early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW A very large sort popular in the South. The crook-necked pumpkins are 18 to 20 inches long, weigh 10 to 15 pounds, and swell at the blossom end to a bulb shape. The color is creamy-white striped with green. The flesh is light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.



Like all parsnips, this Short Thick variety is improved by freezing. Leave some of them in the ground for an early spring delicacy.

LARGE YELLOW or CONNECTICUT FIELD This sort is grown largely in the corn field for stock, but the flesh is moderately fine grained, highly flavored, and very good for pies. The plants are exceedingly strong and productive. The fruits weigh about 20 pounds and are a rich deep orange-yellow color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 80c.

MAMMOTH KING The largest pumpkin ever introduced. It has been known to yield 100 tons to the acre. The fruit is flat-round, yellow skinned, with very thick flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

MORSE'S MARROW Pumpkins of this variety weighing 150 pounds are not uncommon. They are round, flat, and red-orange in color. The flesh is thick, solid, and bright-yellow orange.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

PIE or WINTER LUXURY This variety is very popular for the home garden. The fruit matures in 75 to 80 days, weighs 8½ pounds, and is nearly round. The skin is light yellow with a russet tinge and finely netted; the flesh is rich creamy-yellow, very thick, sweet, and finely flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE These pumpkins are also just the right size for home use. The fruits weigh about 7 pounds and are produced abundantly, maturing in 75 days. The skin is light yellow tinged with russet; the flesh is rich orange, thick, sweet, and finely flavored. They keep very well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD Standard large pumpkin for canning and for stock feed; largely grown in the South. Our stock is uniform, true to type, dependably early, and heavily productive. Fruits very large, flattened, commonly 12 to 15 inches in diameter and half as deep; sometimes much larger; furrowed; skin creamy-buff; flesh extremely thick, deep salmon-yellow, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

Make Your Garden



From a great field of radish plants those true to type are selected. These are transplanted and given all possible care in order to produce the best seed.

RADISH

The culture of radishes is so easy and the results so sure that they are probably found in more home gardens than any other vegetable. The varieties of radish differ so distinctly that the home gardener is able to obtain almost anything he prefers in the way of shape, color, size, and season.

The ground for growing radishes should be finely prepared and as free as possible of small stones and lumps. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when up about an inch thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. Most varieties become pithy soon after reaching full size. In order to keep a continuous supply, successive plantings should be made.

CINCINNATI MARKET Popular home and market garden radish. Tops short and small. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; cylindrical, tapered near tip; deep red with purplish tinge; flesh white, mild, crisp. Superior to Long Scarlet. Ready in 29 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

CRIMSON GIANT The home gardener who desires a radish of more than two bites will find this to his liking. The crimson roots are the largest of the early round radishes. They do not become fully grown until nearly 2 inches in diameter, but are very good while much smaller. The flesh is as crisp and mild as any of the smaller varieties, and they remain in perfect condition for several days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE The bright carmine-red color, perfect oval shape, threadlike tap-root, and ideal size combine to make this the most desirable of early table radishes. Until they are nearly an inch in diameter, the flesh is crisp and mild. They will reach this size in 25 to 30 days and are at their best when not quite full grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

EARLY WHITE GIANT SUMMER or STUTTGART Standard summer radish for home and market. Tops medium large and coarse. Roots roundish top shape; white and smooth; remain crisp and only mildly pungent until 3 to 4 inches long; can be stored successfully for early winter use. 43 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST Excellent home and market garden sort; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, with slender well defined tap-root; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp, and of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

HALF LONG Roots are about 3 inches long when full grown, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and long-oval in shape. The flesh is clear white, brittle, and remains crisp for a comparatively long time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

ICICLE Clear white roots which grow to a length of 6 inches with a third of their length out of the ground are delicately tinted with ivory at the tops. They are undoubtedly the most crisp and tender of all table radishes and are especially mild. This variety has been a home garden favorite for many years.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

LONG SCARLET The bright carmine-red roots have a smooth tender skin and mild crisp flesh. They are 6 inches long when in prime condition and remain firm and tender for several days. The upper third of the root grows above ground, which makes pulling easy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

SCARLET TURNIP This is a very popular turnip-shaped red variety for early planting in the home garden. The roots make quick growth and become an inch in diameter in 25 to 30 days. They are entirely crimson-red in color with very small tap-roots and are of the best quality in flesh and flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED These radishes taste as good as they look, and they are undoubtedly one of the most popular of the early turnip-shaped varieties for home gardens. The upper part of the root is rich crimson-red, and the lower part is snow white, making an attractive combination. The roots grow to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter without becoming pithy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

SPARKLER Similar to early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, but with more pronounced white area. Tops small. Roots deep turnip, almost globe-shape; bright scarlet with pronounced white tip; crisp, and of splendid quality until fairly large. Popular for home and market garden. 25 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

WHITE STRASBURG Good summer radish for home and market garden. Roots commonly become 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder; tapered; smooth; white; flesh firm, crisp, mildly pungent. 40 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

WINTER VARIETIES

This class requires a longer growing season than the early table varieties, and seeds are usually planted in midsummer for fall and winter use. The roots keep well if stored in a cold place.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER (Scarlet China) Distinct shape and deep rose-red color make this radish very attractive. The roots when mature are usually 4 to 5 inches long, broadest at base, with very pronounced stump root and small tap-root. The flesh is white, fine grained, crisp, and mildly pungent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Work for You

from one spring to the next

WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

CHINESE WHITE WINTER (Celestial) A clear white variety of symmetrical shape and large size. The length is from 6 to 9 inches, and the width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. The root is slightly oval with blunt base and comparatively small tap-root. It is clear white throughout and not so pungent as other winter varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

HALF LONG BLACK WINTER The roots of this variety are nearly cylindrical for $\frac{3}{4}$ of their length and taper to a rather large tap-root. They are 4 or 5 inches long and 2 inches in diameter when full grown. The slightly coarse grained skin is dull grayish-black in color, but the flesh is clear white, well flavored and pungent. This will keep better than other winter varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG BLACK SPANISH Splendid keeper. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at shoulder and only slightly tapered; skin somewhat roughened; black; flesh white, very firm and crisp, pungent. 55 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH Roots globular with slender well defined tap-root; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter; skin somewhat roughened, black; flesh white, firm, crisp, and pungent. 55 days. Keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb plants grown from seed will not all come true, but growing them this way costs less, and the undesirable plants can be discarded. They are quickly and easily grown. Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

In planting from roots, set them so that the crowns are 2 inches under the surface of the soil. They should be set 3 to 6 feet apart and given a liberal dressing of manure each spring. When blossom stalks appear, they should be cut well back to the ground. If possible choose a place where the soil will be continuously moist.

CRIMSON WINTER A long bearing sort of very fine flavor. The seed produces small crimson stems that are tender and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.50.

VICTORIA An excellent and hardy sort for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 60c.

RHUBARB ROOTS (Victoria) If one is to be certain of a pure strain of rhubarb, he should plant roots. Set in the spring, they furnish delicious stalks the following spring.

Each 20c; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.25, postpaid in U. S. A.

ROQUETTE

When young, the leaves of this hardy annual are used like mustard for salads. They resemble those of the radish but are smoother in texture. The young leaves are ready for cutting in about 6 weeks, when the plants are 8 to 10 inches high. In early spring sow the seed in shallow rows about 16 inches apart, and for succession sow every few weeks thereafter. Water freely.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

SALSIFY VEGETABLE OYSTER

The roots of this vegetable are appetizing and nutritious, and the flavor is like that of oysters. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will cause the roots to become irregular and branched. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND Large and strong growing with long, smooth, white, tapering roots less likely to branch than those of other sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.



Mammoth Sandwich Island salsify has larger roots than most varieties.

SORREL

Improved varieties of sorrel when well grown and cooked like spinach make a palatable dish. Sow in rows early in spring and thin the seedlings to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. Cutting may begin in about 2 months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from 3 to 4 years.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Spinach

that's tender and succulent



Improved varieties of spinach like Giant Thick Leaved (Nobel) remain in fine eating condition for a long time.

SPINACH

The increasing popularity of spinach has led plant breeders to work for improvement in varieties. They have succeeded so well that those now grown are larger in leaf, more succulent, and remain in prime condition a much longer time.

Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row when leaves are an inch wide. In the North, seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection.

Steaming is the best way of cooking spinach, but if this is not possible, use only the water that clings to the leaves after washing and keep the pan tightly covered. In any case, cook only for a short time and do not let it stand long before serving.

BROAD FLANDERS A home and market garden spinach; well adapted for canning. Plants large and vigorous; leaves deep green, broad and thick; smooth.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

GIANT THICK LEAVED (Nobel) The seed of this thick leaved variety produces the largest spinach under cultivation. They grow rapidly and remain in good condition a long time. The medium-green leaves are large, rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent, and tender. It is an excellent home garden spinach.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

JULIANA This variety is somewhat slower growing than others, but it is very long standing. It is ideal to plant for succession with an earlier sort. The leaves are medium size and much blistered; the color is rich deep green. Stems are short, and the plants make compact growth.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

KING OF DENMARK This was the forerunner of the modern "long-standing" strains of spinach. It is intermediate between the smooth-leaved and blistered types. The leaves are large and medium dark green in color. The plants are low growing and quickly produce a heavy crop which remains in condition from one to two weeks. A very hardy and satisfactory spinach for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE True to its name, this spinach remains a long time in condition for use without bolting to seed even in hot dry weather. The compact erect plants have crumpled, rounded, large, thick leaves of dark green. It matures with the second early class and proves very desirable in planting for succession.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PRICKLY SEEDED (Dark Green) This hardy spinach, adapted to fall planting where winters are mild, is popular among California gardeners. It is also satisfactory for spring planting in home gardens of colder climates. The plant is large, with many rounded thick dark green leaves.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SAVOY LEAVED or BLOOMSDALE The standard very early sort for home and market garden. Plants upright and compact, attain height of 10 to 12 inches and a spread of 12 to 15 inches. Leaves large; blistered and crumpled; rich deep, glossy green; of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

VIRGINIA SAVOY (Blight Resistant) Similar to Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale but smoother in leaf and inclined to bolt to seed earlier. Used chiefly in sections where blight (mosaic) occurs. Not recommended for planting where other varieties can be successfully grown.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

NEW ZEALAND (Tetragonia) Although not a true spinach, the leaves look like spinach and are very useful as greens. On soil too poor to grow spinach successfully, the plants thrive and produce groups of small fleshy leaves that are tender and delicious when cooked. Each branch of the plant produces others, so that it goes on providing a continuous supply of greens throughout the summer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

SQUASH

Because of differences in character and habits of growth, there are two kinds of squash. They are generally known as "summer" and "winter" squashes.

The culture of this vegetable is about the same as that of pumpkins and melons. The trailing varieties require as much room as pumpkins, while the bush squashes take about the same space as cucumbers.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Unlike the winter squashes, these are suitable for use only when young; they are practically worthless for cooking after the shell begins to harden. They are an excellent vegetable in summer and very early autumn.

Botanically, they are not true squash, but they have become known by that name through long established use.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP Patty Pan or Cymbing is the common name of this well-known variety. The plant is bushy and bears creamy-white patty-shaped fruits, scalloped on the edges. The flesh is milk-white, firm, smooth, and richly flavored. This is the most popular of white summer squashes for home garden use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

Squashes

with

flavor rich and sweet



Winter Squash *Top row, left to right: Delicious, Table Queen, Banana, Table Queen, Golden Delicious.*
Bottom row, left to right: Golden Hubbard, Blue Hubbard, Hubbard, Boston Marrow.

SUMMER VARIETIES (Continued)

EARLY BUSH SCALLOP, Green Type (Benning's) A valuable Bush selection rapidly gaining popularity on the West Coast. Fruits of convenient size for shipping; color greenish white when young; creamy yellow when fully matured.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK The convenient straight shape of this squash makes it superior to the old crookneck from which it was selected. However, it has kept the warty creamy-gold skin, the large size, the fine quality, and the earliness of the parent squash. The plants are bushy in type, vigorous growing, and productive.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ITALIAN MARROW, COCOZELLE Grows to a length of 6 or 8 inches in about 65 days. At this size, the fruit is in prime condition for eating. Dark green, becoming marbled with yellow and light green as it matures. The flesh is pale green, thick, firm, tender, and of excellent quality.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

ITALIAN MARROW, DARK GREEN COCOZELLE In some localities this is considered more desirable than the older type which it resembles in all respects except color. Fruits smooth, cylindrical, rich dark green. Shows no striping or mottling.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ITALIAN MARROW, ZUCCHINI Except in color which is light green with grayish mottling, this variety is similar to Cocozelle. The plant is prolific, bearing a tender and mildly flavored fruit.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK Home, market garden, and shipping squash. Fruits become very large, 18 to 24 inches long, 4½ inches through; neck curved; skin rich orange-yellow, warted.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK By the term "summer squash" many people mean this Yellow Summer Crookneck. The crop is perfected very early, 60 to 65 days. The bushy plant is very productive of attractive fruits, weighing about 2 pounds. The skin is distinctly warted and bears a bright yellow color, while the flesh is pale cream, firm, and tender. A very good sort for home planting.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

WINTER VARIETIES

BANANA Excellent winter squash. Fruit commonly 18 to 24 inches long and about 7 inches in diameter. Skin gray-blue and not so hard as that of the Hubbards. Flesh fine grained, deep yellow, dry, sweet. Keeps well.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

BLUE HUBBARD Form and general characteristics similar to the original type of Hubbard but with blue-gray shell. Flesh yellow-orange, thick and fine grained.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

BOSTON MARROW An abundance of large fruit, weighing 12 to 17 pounds, matures late, 120 days. They are irregularly oval with a hard, orange skin. The fine grained, salmon-yellow flesh is fine flavored and keeps well. Extensively used as a substitute for pie pumpkin.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

DELICIOUS The 8 to 10 pound fruits are heart-shaped and dark green. The bright yellow flesh is thick, firm, and fine grained. In quality it is dry, sweet, and richly flavored. It ripens in about 103 days and keeps well.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS This variety has proved valuable for canners because of the high starch content and the bright red orange color of the exterior. In shape, size, and season it is practically the same as the original Delicious.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

GOLDEN HUBBARD Ripens in 100 to 105 days and keeps splendidly because the hard rind protects the thick fine-grained flesh. Flesh sweet, dry, and deep orange in color.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

HUBBARD This variety is the most widely grown of any winter squash. The 12 to 14 pound fruits, perfected in 100 to 110 days, are round and warted and very dark green. The thick bright yellow flesh is fine-grained and richly flavored. This squash keeps well all winter.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES Convenient for baking and serving in halves. It weighs only about 1½ pounds and is acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed, and dark green on the outside. The flesh is rich yellow, somewhat coarse grained, dry and mealy, and of delicious flavor. The vines yield prolifically. Matures in about 100 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

WARTED HUBBARD Slightly larger than true Hubbard. Color very dark green; shell heavily warted. Flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained, and of excellent quality.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Grow Plenty of Tomatoes

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN Giant sized heads, 12 to 20 inches in diameter, are ordinarily borne by this variety, and 1000 pounds of seed to the acre is not an unusual crop. The seed is of very good quality for poultry feeding. Soil and cultural requirements are like those of corn.

Pkt. 5c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid in U. S. A.

TOBACCO

Seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is past. In the spring burn a quantity of brush and rubbish on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows, 4 or 4½ feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to growing in the Middle and Northern States.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

HAVANA The leaf is very thin and of fine texture. The variety is much used for cigar wrappers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

WHITE BURLEY (Root rot resistant) A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

TOMATO

Everyone should reserve a part of the garden for tomatoes so that the family can have a fresh supply during a long season. No other cultivated plant bears so long and so productively, and no other fruit carries greater health-bringing elements. At our Experimental Gardens near Detroit, tomato seed is usually planted indoors about May 1st. We use shallow boxes or "flats" and plant in rows about 2 inches apart. As soon as the seedlings are about an inch tall, they are "pricked out" into a larger box and spaced about 4 inches apart. Rich loose soil should be used. When the weather has moderated, the plants should gradually be hardened off to the temperature outside. This can be done in a warm sheltered spot where they can be protected at night and in case of frost. About 6 weeks after seed is sown, the plants are ready for their permanent location. By taking note of the probable date of the last killing frost in spring in his own locality, every gardener can determine approximately the best time for transplanting to his garden. See page 4.

AVON EARLY A superior variety of the Earliana class for home garden and early market. Fruits uniform, deep scarlet red; medium sized; almost globular; smooth; flesh solid. 66 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

BONNY BEST Unexcelled as a general purpose tomato; particularly valuable for forcing under glass and as a canning variety in Northern sections. Fruits evenly colored bright deep scarlet-red; medium large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm. 73 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

BREAK O' DAY Wilt resistant. Vines vigorous, but of open growth, and very productive. An early scarlet fruited variety of medium to large size and true globe-shape. Our own strain reselected from the original. 73 to 75 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL Very thrifty, heavily productive. Fruits scarlet-red; large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm. 75 days. Splendid for home and market garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

COOPER'S SPECIAL 78 days. Particularly valuable for early shipping. Plants semi-dwarf. Fruits purplish-pink; medium size; globe-shaped; flesh solid. Matures in 78 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

DWARF CHAMPION Strictly dwarf and tree-like; requires no training for culture where space is limited. Fruits purplish-pink; flattened globe-shape; medium size. 78 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

DWARF STONE Fruits bright red, flattened globe-shape, a trifle over medium size. Vines similar to those of Dwarf Champion. 81 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c;
2 oz. \$1.00;
¼ lb. \$1.75.



You should get many beautiful, smooth, round fruits to the vine if you plant Pritchard tomatoes.

This Year

to eat fresh and to can

TOMATO (Continued)

EARLIANA Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Superior in earliness and quality. Fruits medium size; flattened globe-shape; deep scarlet-red; firm and smooth. 64 to 66 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

EARLY DETROIT Very valuable for shipping. Fruits rich purplish-pink; large; globular; smooth and firm. 78 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

GLOBE (Livingston's) Valuable for shipping. Heavily productive. Fruits purplish-pink; large; globe-shaped; smooth and solid. 81 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.40.

GOLDEN QUEEN 83 days. The best large yellow tomato. Fruits large; deep, but flattened; bright golden-yellow; firm, smooth, and attractive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.60.

GREATER BALTIMORE Similar to Stone and particularly valuable for canning. Heavily productive. Fruits deep scarlet-red, large, commonly weigh 6 ounces; deep, but flat; smooth; very firm and solid. Matures in 83 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

GULF STATE MARKET 77 days. Particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits purplish-pink; large and of uniform size; globe-shaped; smooth and firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.40.

JOHN BAER Similar in every respect to Bonny Best, but often a few days earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet-red; medium large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm. 71 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

JUNE PINK The best extra early purplish-pink variety. Similar to Earliana in every way except color. 65 to 68 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 80c; ¼ lb. \$1.40.

MARGLOBE The best general purpose tomato recently introduced; particularly valuable for shipping; definite disease resistance recommends this variety for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail-head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive and of long-bearing period. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large; uniformly globe-shaped; smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

MORSE'S SPECIAL EARLY No. 498 Extra early; in season with Earliana; very productive. Fruits scarlet; smooth; almost globular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00.

OX HEART A late large fruited variety of distinct appearance and perfect quality. Heart-shaped, rosy pink, and very solid fleshed, with few seeds. Single fruits often weigh 2 pounds or more. Mildly acid and of pleasing flavor. Home gardeners have given this new variety an enthusiastic reception. 85 to 90 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 80c; 2 oz. \$1.40; ¼ lb. \$2.50.

PONDEROSA (Also known as Beefsteak) One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish-pink; extremely large, commonly 9 to 12 ounces each; deep, but flat; very fleshy with few seeds; of very mild flavor; matures in 85 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.20; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper) Wilt resistant, of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruning. Midseason to late and a heavy cropper. Fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping. 80 to 85 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

STONE Valuable for the market gardener, trucker, and canner. Heavily productive. Fruits bright deep scarlet; large and flat, but deep; smooth and solid. 85 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

For Preserves, Pickles, and Decorative Purposes.

RED CHERRY Fruits small, round; rich deep red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

RED PEAR Fruits 2 inches long; pear-formed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

YELLOW PEAR Fruits 2 inches long; pear-formed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

YELLOW PLUM Fruits oval, 2 inches long; clear deep yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

YELLOW HUSK OR GROUND CHERRY (Not a true tomato.) Fruits borne singly; small, round; enclosed in papery envelope; of rich sweet flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

TURNIP

For summer use sow early in spring in rows ½ to 2 feet apart. Plant seed about ½ inch deep and press the soil down firmly and smoothly. When the seedlings appear, apply tobacco dust liberally to prevent injury by flea-beetles and root maggots. As soon as the plants are about an inch tall, thinning should be started and carried on as recommended for beets. For fall and winter use the seed may be planted as late as August.

COW HORN or LONG WHITE Chiefly grown for stock feed, but very good for table use. Tops fairly large, erect, cut-leaved. Roots 12 to 15 inches long; 3 inches thick at shoulder, tapered, slightly crooked; smooth; white with pale green shoulder; mild, sweet, and tender. Becomes table size in 65 days; full size in 75 to 80.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED Very important home and market garden turnip. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat; becoming 5 inches in diameter and half as thick; purplish-red above and white below; flesh clear white, fine grained, mild. Reaches table size in 45 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat; become 5 inches in diameter and half as thick; entirely white; flesh fine grained and mild. Good home and market garden variety, reaching table size in 45 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN Table size, 40 days. Standard for home and market garden and for forcing. Tops small; strap leaved. Roots flat; become 4 inches across; purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, fine grained, mild and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 85c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN Entirely white; in all other respects the same as Extra Early Purple Top Milan.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 85c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK Chiefly grown for stock feed, but the young roots are good for table use. Tops large, cut-leaved. Roots large, globular; 4 to 5 inches in diameter or greater; entirely white; firm, moderately coarse in texture. Also known as Pomeranian White Globe. Becomes full size in 75 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE Table size, 55 days; full size 70 days. The standard home, market garden, and shipping sort for table use; it is also good for field culture. Tops medium large, compact, strap leaved. Roots globular, smooth; bright purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter; flesh white, firm; fine grained and tender when young.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 85c.

Let Turnips Follow

early leaf crops

TURNIP (Continued)

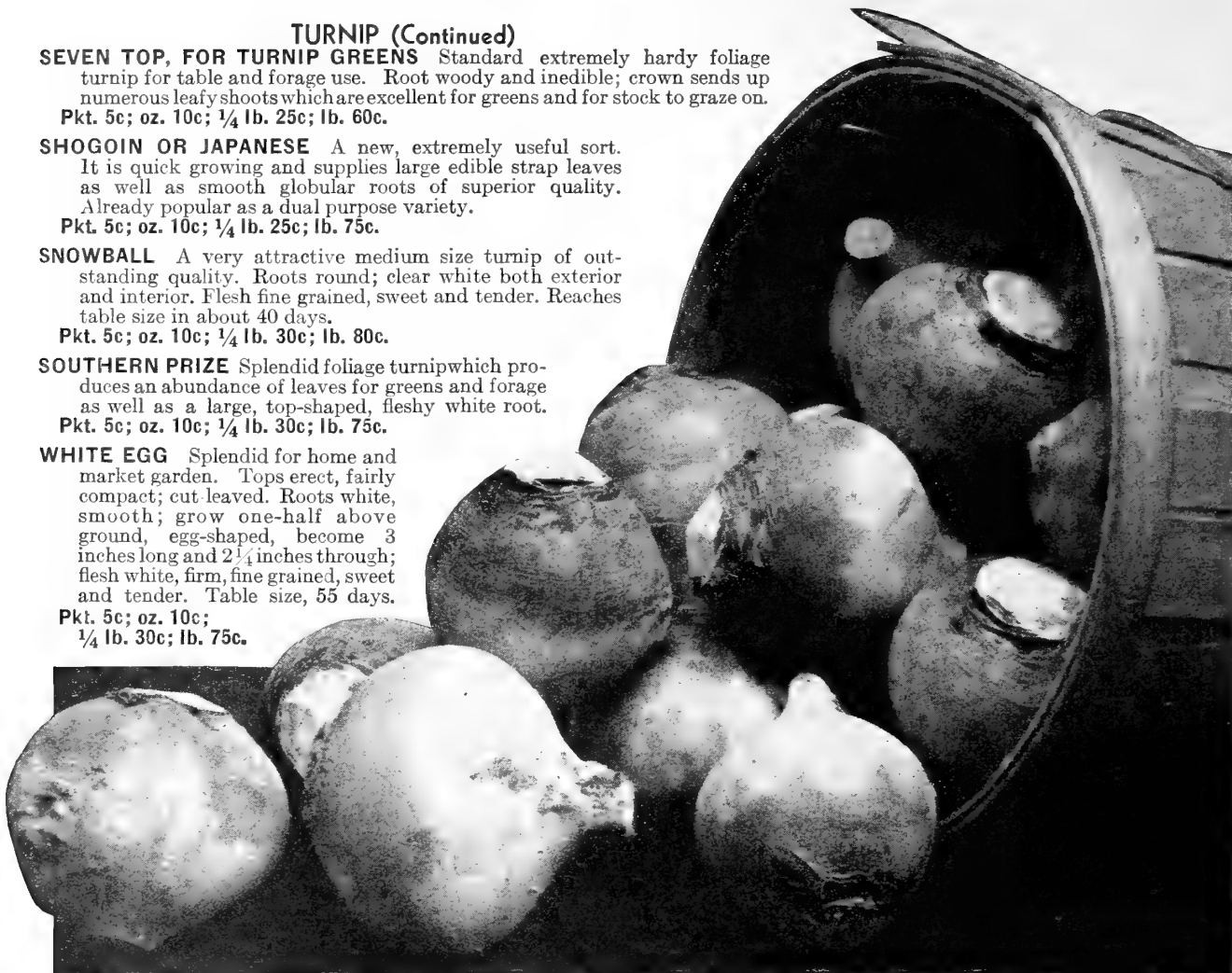
SEVEN TOP, FOR TURNIP GREENS Standard extremely hardy foliage turnip for table and forage use. Root woody and inedible; crown sends up numerous leafy shoots which are excellent for greens and for stock to graze on.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

SHOGON OR JAPANESE A new, extremely useful sort. It is quick growing and supplies large edible strap leaves as well as smooth globular roots of superior quality. Already popular as a dual purpose variety.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SNOWBALL A very attractive medium size turnip of outstanding quality. Roots round; clear white both exterior and interior. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Reaches table size in about 40 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE Splendid foliage turnip which produces an abundance of leaves for greens and forage as well as a large, top-shaped, fleshy white root.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

WHITE EGG Splendid for home and market garden. Tops erect, fairly compact; cut leaved. Roots white, smooth; grow one-half above ground, egg-shaped, become 3 inches long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches through; flesh white, firm, fine grained, sweet and tender. Table size, 55 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.



For those who prefer rutabagas to turnips, American Purple Top is a good choice.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

AMBER GLOBE Large roots, 75 to 80 days. Of good quality, but chiefly grown for stock. Tops green, leaves cut. Roots large; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter; globular, smooth, yellow tinged with green at the top; flesh pale yellowish-white, fine grained, sweet and tender.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

ORANGE JELLY OR GOLDEN BALL Excellent for table use. Tops small, cut-leaved. Roots globular; commonly 4 inches in diameter; skin smooth, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, and of good quality. Reaches table size in 60 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN The best keeper and of high quality. Tops large, cut-leaved. Roots globular or slightly flattened; large, usually about 5 inches in diameter; smooth; upper part purplish-red, lower pale yellow; flesh pale yellow, firm, but sweet and tender. Becomes full size in 75 to 80 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

YELLOW GLOBE Keeps well and is generally grown for stock feed. Tops large, leaves cut. Roots globular; commonly 4 to 5 inches in diameter; smooth; light yellow; flesh pale yellow, crisp, firm, and of mild flavor. Full-sized in 75 to 80 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips and need more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. The culture is practically the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows.

When the roots are full grown, they should be pulled, topped, and stored in a cool cellar or pit for winter use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent withering, they will remain in prime condition all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP or IMPROVED LONG ISLAND One of the best rutabagas for both table use and stock feeding, owing to the selected small top and short neck, globe shape, and large size. It is of finest quality and keeps well.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MONARCH OR TANKARD A very good yellow fleshed sort with large tankard-shaped roots, relatively small necks, and small tops. The root above ground is purple-red; yellow below. The flesh is very solid, fine grained, and sweet.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SWEET PERFECTION WHITE While very good for stock feeding, this white fleshed rutabaga is especially desirable for table use. It is of vigorous growth and yields better than yellow varieties. Absolutely neckless, small topped, and fine grained.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Fine Grass Seeds

for all kinds of lawns

The essentials of a beautiful lawn are: rich well drained soil; careful preparation of the ground, to make it fine and smooth and mellow; wise selection of seeds; sowing at a time when the young plants will have a chance to become well established before they are exposed to dry or cold weather or hot summer sunshine. Special care should be given to selection of grasses because some varieties are most luxuriant in spring, some in summer, others in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is necessary to insure a velvety carpet-like lawn.

Seed should be sown early in spring or in fall, at the rate of 1 pound to every 300 square feet, or 100 to 200 pounds to the acre. Make the surface fine and smooth by raking. In spring, sow the seed as early as possible, preferably just before a shower, as this will push the seed far enough into the ground to cover it sufficiently. In fall, sow before the autumn rains, early enough so that the young grass can become established before cold weather.



A good lawn makes any home more attractive and inviting.

ASTORIA BENT A comparatively new and distinct grass; seldom produces stolons, but spreads from underground root stalks. Excellent for lawns and golf greens.

Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*) A New Zealand grown strain of Red or Creeping Fescue. Adapted for forming close and lasting turf in shady places. Valuable also for exposed hillsides and golf courses.

Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) The best hardy grass for lawn purposes. It forms a good turf, is permanent, and makes an ideal lawn. Well adapted to all soils.

Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Pacey's) (*Lolium perenne*) A tufted fine leaved grass much used in mild climates where it is really hardy. Valuable due to its very rapid growth.

Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*) Forms a close and lasting turf in shady places. Valuable also for exposed hillsides, and golf courses.

Lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

RED TOP (Fancy) (*Argostis palustris*) Well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be given to the lawn. It reaches maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils.

Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*) An excellent grass for shaded locations.

Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

SEASIDE BENT A stoloniferous grass. Used principally for golf courses. Good color.

Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.50.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER Valuable for lawns. It does well on all soils, especially where lime is present.

Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS A superior mixture of the best and cleanest grades of seed. Adapted to general lawn purposes.

Lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

EXTRA FINE MIXED Each variety included has a different period of luxuriant growth so that the lawn is in excellent condition all summer.

Lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE An excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive in the shade of trees or buildings.

Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

Particularly Adapted to Western Conditions

MORSE'S CALIFORNIA LAWN MIXTURE (No white clover or rye grass) Excellent for fine lawns, especially in the West. It contains only the finest-leaved grasses to make a good, perennially green turf.

Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

MORSE'S GOLDEN GATE PARK LAWN MIXTURE Contains the most hardy and resistant grasses to make sod where grass must endure much trampling. It includes very little white clover.

Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Postpaid in U. S. A.

* Not less than 10 lbs. sold at the 10 lb. rate.

Please write for prices on larger quantities.

Sweet Herbs

for flavor and fragrance

Most herbs thrive on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on soil that is quite poor. In all cases it should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are usually delicate and easily choked by weeds.

Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed; or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*) An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, colic, and nausea.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*) A perennial herb, easily propagated from seed. The leaves have a fragrance similar to lemons and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

BASIL, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*) A hardy, aromatic annual. The seeds and stems have a strong flavor and are used in soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high, branching, with ovate toothed leaves; flowers white or bluish white in leafy terminal racemes or spikes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*) A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable flavor, and they are sometimes used in salads to give a cucumber-like taste.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*) A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups, for flavoring liquors, and for colic in children. Plant 1½ to 2 feet high, with finely cut foliage and clusters of small, white flowers. Plants never seed till the second year.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

CARAWAY for flavoring This seed is for culinary use only; not for planting.

¼ lb. 30c.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*) A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Plant slender, 2 to 2½ feet high, strong smelling, with smooth, finely cut foliage and small white flowers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

CORIANDER for flavoring This seed is for culinary use only; not for planting.

¼ lb. 30c.

DILL, MAMMOTH (*Anethum graveolens*) An annual of aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties, but its largest use is for making dill pickles. Plant branching, 2 to 3 feet high; leaves very much cut into thread-like segments.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

FENNEL, Sweet (*Faniculum officinale*) Biennial. The seeds of this aromatic herb have a pleasant taste. They are sometimes used in confectionery and in various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are sometimes eaten raw and are used in salads, soups, and fish sauces. Plant very branching, 2 to 4 feet high, with dense threadlike foliage; flowers light yellow in large loose clusters. (See Fennel, Florence, page 2.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*) A perennial herb with an aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Laxative in large doses. Will thrive in any soil, but is stronger if grown on light, poor land.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*) A hardy perennial with an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant, expectorant, and mild tonic. The flowering tops and the leaves are the parts used. It does best on dry, sandy soil.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

LAVENDER (*Lavandula spica*) A hardy perennial, growing about 2 feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or is dried and used to perfume linen. It should be picked while still green and dried quickly. The seed is of rather slow and uncertain germination. (See Lavandula Vera, page 66.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

MARJORAM, Sweet (*Origanum majorana*) An aromatic herb for seasoning. The young tender tops and leaves are used green in summer to flavor broths, dressings, etc.; they are also dried for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) A hardy perennial with fragrant odor and a warm, bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups, and for medicinal drinks. Plants do not reach a size suitable for use until the second season.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*) A hardy perennial with a peculiar, unpleasant smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic, but it must be taken with great caution as its use sometimes results in serious injury.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*) A hardy annual. Cultivated for its flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring, and to make cosmetic powder and rouge. The flowers should be picked while in full bloom. Plant upright in growth, 1 to 3 feet high; leaves ovate, prickly; flower-heads yellow, thistle-like.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

SAGE, Broad Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*) One of the herbs most extensively used for seasoning. Hardy perennial, about 15 to 18 inches high. Plant very branching; flowers usually blue, sometimes pink or white; leaves grayish green, oval, wrinkled. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

SAVORY, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*) A hardy aromatic annual 12 to 15 inches high, the dried stems, leaves, and flowers of which are much used for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*) An aromatic perennial herb, 8 to 10 inches high, used principally for seasoning. Plant very branching with wiry foliage and small lilac flowers. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*) A perennial plant of fragrant, spicy odor, but with intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic, a vermifuge, and as a dressing for fresh bruises. Plant erect, 2 to 3 feet high, with much divided leaves and loose clusters of small light yellow flowers. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bringing out the peculiar qualities of this plant.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

Brand-New Varieties in Vegetables

CARROT **Morse's Bunching (No. 116)**

The long slender shape and unusually rich color of this excellent carrot should make it popular with home gardeners as well as with market gardeners and shippers. The tops are comparatively short and the stems strong, two especially good features in a carrot which is to be bunched for market.

Morse's Bunching is equally as sweet after it has become well grown as while it is small. It never becomes too broad at the shoulder to bunch well, and the roots are quite smooth and free from hair roots. (See page 18 for further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

CUCUMBER **Crystal Apple**

This cucumber has been known and well liked in Australia for some time. We believe it should also prove desirable in American gardens because of its superior qualities and novel shape.

The fruit is almost round and when full grown is about the size of a lemon. It is creamy white with fine white spines from the time it begins to form until the cucumber is ripe. It does not become yellow at maturity like the Lemon Cucumber which it resembles in some other ways. Crystal Apple produces abundantly, and the fruits are crisp, tender and very mild in flavor. (See page 23 for further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

PARSNIP **Short Thick**

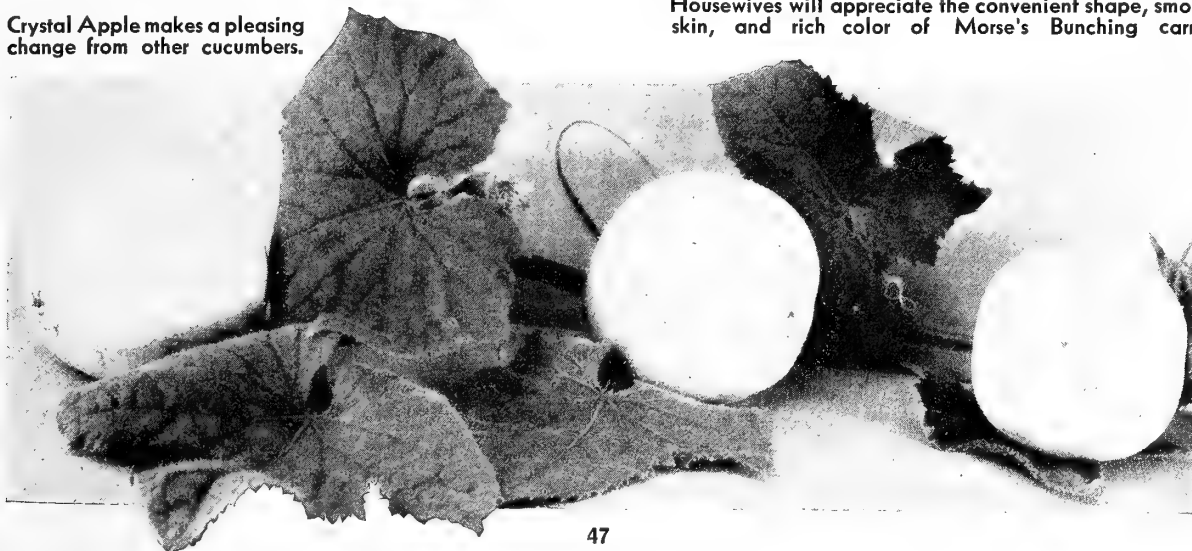
The shortness and thickness of the roots make this parsnip easier to pull than any of the older varieties. It is even earlier than Hollow Crown, and it can be pulled for eating before it reaches full size. People who haven't liked parsnips very well before are enthusiastic about the sweetness, tenderness, and delicate flavor of this one. (See page 37 for illustration and further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

Crystal Apple makes a pleasing change from other cucumbers.



Housewives will appreciate the convenient shape, smooth skin, and rich color of Morse's Bunching carrot.



Ferry-Morse Vegetables

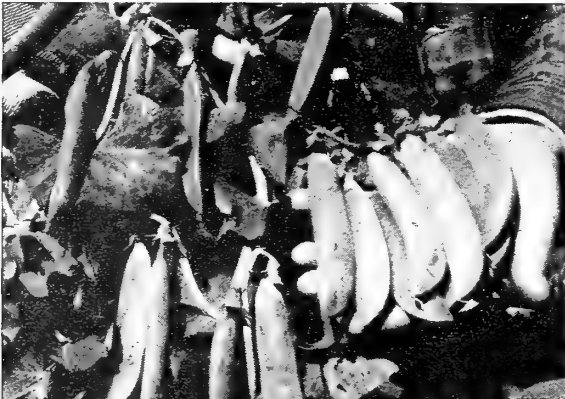
PEAS

Morse's Market (No. 122)

This variety recently received an Award of Merit from the British Royal Horticultural Society after being tried in their gardens at Wisley, England. We are proud of this recognition from a country so famous for its excellent garden peas.

The vines of Morse's Market are from 24 to 30 inches high and bear profusely. The dark green pods which grow to 5 or 5½ inches in length are well filled, and there are 8 to 11 peas in a pod. After standing for some time, the pods still look fresh and attractive, a characteristic which makes them unusually good for use by market gardeners and shippers. We also consider Morse's Market one of the finest early mid-season peas for planting in home gardens. (For further description see page 34.)

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.



Grow some Morse's Market peas, and find out for yourself how excellent they are.



At the Century of Progress in Chicago, in June 1
Certificate of Merit

ONION Sweet Spanish

Why not raise some of these choice mild onions for your own use this year? For slicing or for baking whole, they can't be beaten. And to salads they give just the proper "kick".

When well grown, Sweet Spanish rivals the favorite Bermuda onions in size and quality. Bulbs of fourteen inches in circumference are not unusual, and they often weigh 1½ pounds or more. The flesh is clear sparkling white. The flavor is excellent, mild, and sweet.

These onions keep moderately well in storage, and many of our customers have found them a profitable variety to grow in quantity. They will reach a fair size when the seed is planted directly outdoors, but better results come from setting out plants that have been started indoors. (See page 32 for illustration and further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

and Flowers Win Honors



3, this exhibit of our Sweet Peas and Delphiniums won the which was the highest award.

DELPHINIUM

Blackmore and Langdon Hybrids

Look at the delphiniums in the World's Fair picture. Wouldn't you like some in your own garden?

They are Blackmore and Langdon Hybrids, reselected and grown on one of our California ranches. The flowers are richly colored, mostly double, and the largest we have ever seen. (See page 61 for further description.)

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA

Dwarf Maximum Double Fringed Mixed

This is a dwarf form of our great 1933 novelty. Like its taller relative, the variety is 100 per cent double and averages about 65 per cent giant flowered. It makes all other dwarf strains obsolete.

A wonderful pot plant and valuable wherever compact habit and immense flowers are wanted. (See page 74 for further description.)

Pkt. \$1.25.



The lovely new Dwarf Petunia, Maximum Double Fringed.

ASTERS

Wilt Resistant

Have you perhaps been wondering why your asters have not grown well during the past few years? It may be that your soil has become infected with Fusarium Wilt, a disease which has recently been bad all over this country.

Wilt Resistant Asters will solve this problem. They are equal in size and form to non-resistant varieties of similar types; they are on the average more vigorous; they give splendid satisfaction where non-resistant asters simply cannot be grown. We recommend that you use them in preference to the old type whenever possible. (See page 54 for further description and color selections.)

Ferry-Morse Vegetables and Flowers Win Honors

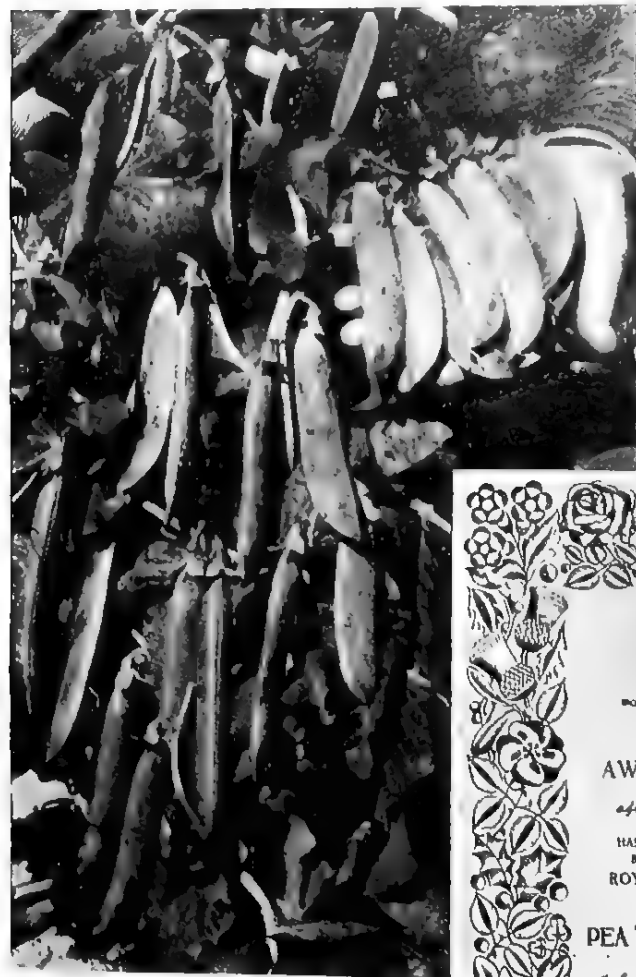
PEAS

Morse's Market (No. 122)

This variety recently received an Award of Merit from the British Royal Horticultural Society after being tried in their gardens at Wisley, England. We are proud of this recognition from a country so famous for its excellent garden peas.

The vines of Morse's Market are from 24 to 30 inches high and bear profusely. The dark green pods which grow to 5 or 5½ inches in length are well filled, and there are 8 to 11 peas in a pod. After standing for some time, the pods still look fresh and attractive, a characteristic which makes them unusually good for use by market gardeners and shippers. We also consider Morse's Market one of the finest early mid-season peas for planting in home gardens. (For further description see page 34.)

Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.



Grow some Morse's Market peas, and find out for yourself how excellent they are.



At the Century of Progress in Chicago, in June 1933, this exhibit of our Sweet Peas and Delphiniums won the Certificate of Merit which was the highest award.

ONION Sweet Spanish

Why not raise some of these choice mild onions for your own use this year? For slicing or for baking whole, they can't be beaten. And to salads they give just the proper "kick".

When well grown, Sweet Spanish rivals the favorite Bermuda onions in size and quality. Bulbs of fourteen inches in circumference are not unusual, and they often weigh 1½ pounds or more. The flesh is clear sparkling white. The flavor is excellent, mild, and sweet.

These onions keep moderately well in storage, and many of our customers have found them a profitable variety to grow in quantity. They will reach a fair size when the seed is planted directly outdoors, but better results come from setting out plants that have been started indoors. (See page 32 for illustration and further description.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

DELPHINIUM

Blackmore and Langdon Hybrids

Look at the delphiniums in the World's Fair picture. Wouldn't you like some in your own garden?

They are Blackmore and Langdon Hybrids, reselected and grown on one of our California ranches. The flowers are richly colored, mostly double, and the largest we have ever seen. (See page 61 for further description.)

½ oz. 60c; pkt. 25c.

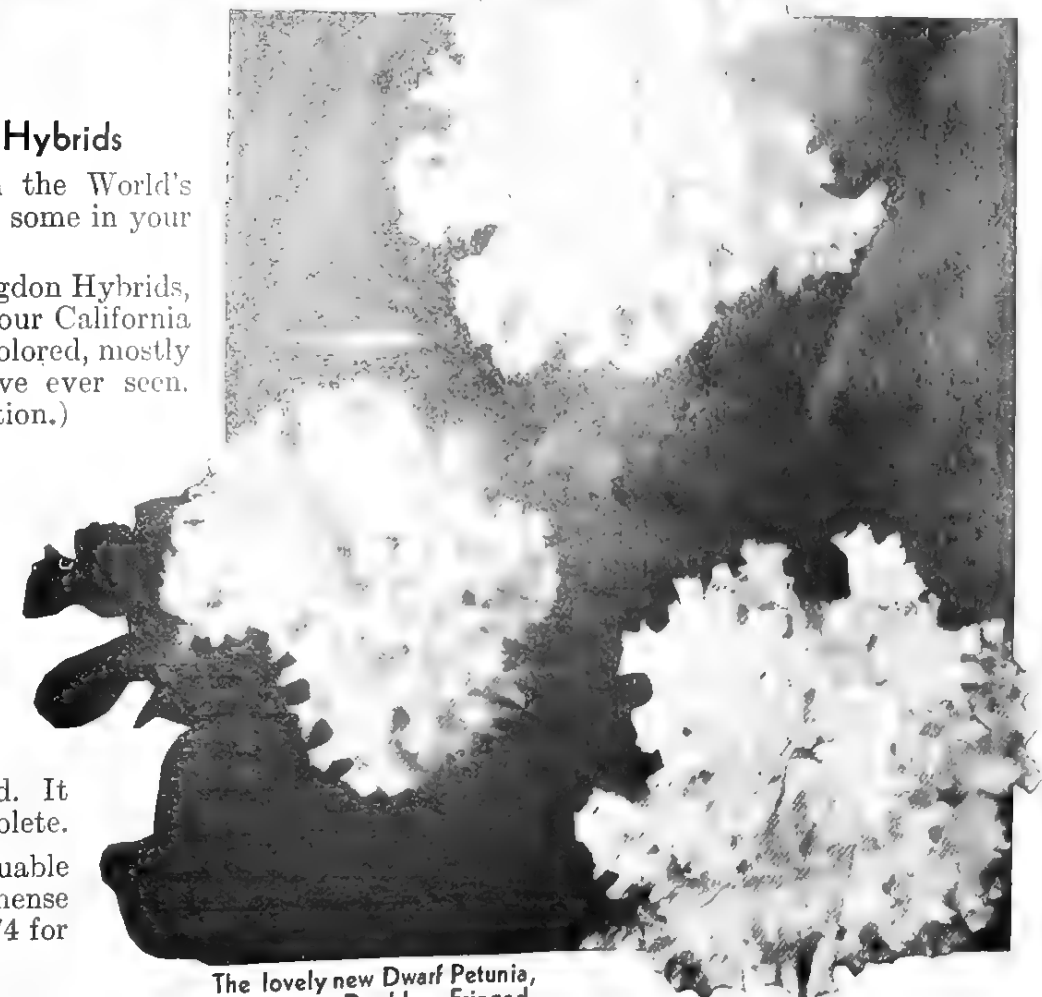
PETUNIA

Dwarf Maximum Double Fringed Mixed

This is a dwarf form of our great 1933 novelty. Like its taller relative, the variety is 100 per cent double and averages about 65 per cent giant flowered. It makes all other dwarf strains obsolete.

A wonderful pot plant and valuable wherever compact habit and immense flowers are wanted. (See page 74 for further description.)

Pkt. \$1.25.



The lovely new Dwarf Petunia, Maximum Double Fringed.

ASTERS

Wilt Resistant

Have you perhaps been wondering why your asters have not grown well during the past few years? It may be that your soil has become infected with Fusarium Wilt, a disease which has recently been bad all over this country.

Wilt Resistant Asters will solve this problem. They are equal in size and form to non-resistant varieties of similar types; they are on the average more vigorous; they give splendid satisfaction where non-resistant asters simply cannot be grown. We recommend that you use them in preference to the old type whenever possible. (See page 54 for further description and color selections.)

More Novelties and Specialties



Long Spurred Columbine and Iris are delightful together, either in contrasting or blending colors.

CALENDULA

Sunshine

Calendula, Sunshine (*Chrysanthus*) is an English novelty that is taking America by storm. The sunny yellow flowers—more like chrysanthemums than ordinary calendulas—have long, curving petals and are very large. You will like this graceful newcomer, particularly for cutting. (See page 56 for illustration and further description.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 25c.

COLUMBINE

Imperial Long Spurred Hybrids

We have told you about this variety before, but there are still some people who do not realize that long spurs can be combined with sturdy, compact growth, or that flowers can be at the same time very large and very plentiful.

This truly satisfying perennial should be in your garden. (See page 60 for further description.)

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 25c.

SWEET PEAS

"Introduced by Morse" is a magic phrase to Sweet Pea enthusiasts everywhere. And here are the novelties for 1934.

Early Attraction

Imagine a Sweet Pea with the salmon pink color of Early Springsong, long stems, and extra large frilled flowers. The color of this magnificent variety is even more clear and glowing. You will be charmed. (See pages 84 and 85 for illustration and further description.)

Pkt. 25c.

Mastercream

A few wise people have already learned the value of cream colored Sweet Peas. They have found that they combine well with the blues and lavenders, and their quiet distinction gives a finishing touch to well planned table decorations.

And so we offer Mastercream. Its flowers are of the largest size, well ruffled, and a high percentage duplex. Being black seeded, it has greater vigor than other cream varieties, and the flowers do not show the pinkish cast that usually goes with black seeded types. It sets a new standard. (See page 83 for further description.)

Pkt. 25c.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy is a variety for which sweet pea growers have been waiting—a clear blush pink with the size, stems, and vigor of Pinkie. This grand novelty withstands sun well, and it hardly seems possible that such a dainty thing could be so strong growing and productive. We predict that it will lead the light pink class. (See page 82 for illustration and further description.)

Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Dwarf Mixed

Have you a rock garden? And have you found it difficult to fill it with appropriate annuals during Midsummer, when the perennials have ceased blooming?

Dwarf Annual Phlox will help you solve this problem. Small, bright, and neat, it enlivens any rock garden without looking out of place. Try it. (See page 75.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c.

Flowers for Your Garden

from A down to Z

Whether you have acres of ground or just a little dooryard, you want the best flowers you can buy. The long list of annuals offered here will give you wide choice of color and variety. Order plenty of them to plant among the perennials and to group by themselves for cutting. Sow perennial seeds at the same time as the annuals; the earlier in the season they are started, the better next year's plants will be.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

- A Annual**.....Lives only one season.
B Biennial.....Lives two seasons; often blooms second year only.
P Perennial....Tends to live from year to year.
C Climber.....Requires support.
R Rock Plant...Suitable for rock gardens.
h Hardy...Resists low temperatures.
hh Half-Hardy.Needs protection where temperatures are low.
t Tender.....Will not endure frost.

Where quantities are offered, the weights mentioned are the smallest units we supply.

All prices quoted include delivery by mail in U. S. A.

ABRONIA (Sand Verbena) [hA-R-6 in.]

This graceful trailing plant bears verbena-like flowers rosy lilac in color and especially fragrant toward evening. It thrives in poor dry soil making it particularly suited to rock gardens and to window boxes in full sunshine.

Umbellata Grandiflora.....
 ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple) [hhP-3 ft.] In the Southern States and California this attractive shrub does well out of doors. Elsewhere it is easily grown indoors in winter, and if set outdoors in late spring it will flower during summer and fall. The leaves are maple-shaped, and the beautiful bell-like blossoms appear in white, yellow, and rose.

Maximum Giant Flowered Mixed.....Pkt. 25c

ACHILLEA (Sneezewort, Yarrow) [hP-2 ft.] One of the best perennials for cutting or along shrubbery. The plants bear many clusters of small double satin-white flowers during a long season. They prefer a sunny exposure.

Ptarmica, The Pearl.....Pkt. 15c

ADONIS (Pheasant's Eye) [hA-1 ft.] This showy plant with dark green feathery foliage bears small cup-shaped flowers



A dooryard need not be large to contain quantities of flowering plants all summer long.

of a deep crimson with dark centers. Long keeping as a cut flower in water where the buds will open and the flowers continue to grow for several days. Sow seed in the open, spring or fall, preferably the latter in California.

Aestivalis.....Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

AFGHAN GILLIFLOWER (See Erysimum)

AFRICAN DAISY (See Arctotis, Dimorphotheca, Gerbera)

ACROCLINIUM [hhA-15 in.] The double daisy-like blooms of this straw flower are about one inch across, borne singly on long stems which are at first inclined and later stand erect. They are well liked as fresh flowers, but their best use is in winter bouquets for which they should be cut when in bud.

Double Pink.....Oz. 50c

Double White.....Oz. 50c

Double Mixed.....Oz. 50c

Pkts. 10c each

You'll Find Varieties

for every season

AGERATUM (Floss Flower) [hA] Other flowers in garden and border are made lovelier by the presence of this plant with its dense clusters of small fuzzy blossoms. The taller type is fine for cutting while the dwarfs are suitable as edging plants.

Blue [18 in.] Soft lavender-blue..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c

Blue Ball [8 in.] Clear blue, compact..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c
Pkts. 10c each

Tom Thumb (Little Blue Star) [4 in.] The finest variety for neat edgings..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 15c

AGROSTEMMA [hP-18 in.]

Downy foliage of silvery gray contrasts well with the vivid blood-red flowers of this hardy plant. The blossoms are shaped like single pinks. They are showy both in the border and as cut flowers.

Coronaria Atrosanguinea..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 20c

ALONSOA [hhA-1 ft.] These

are charming little plants with quite dark green foliage and an abundance of brilliant scarlet flowers. They are tender, but when massed in the border they bloom profusely for many weeks. To make the plants more rounded in shape, they should be pinched off when 8 inches high.

Warscewiczii..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ALYSSUM The annual sorts of

this free blooming plant are particularly adapted for edgings and are among the easiest flowers to grow. By cutting the early blooms as they fade, there will be an almost constant succession of blossoms until frost. For permanence in the hardy border and in the rock garden the perennial variety is most useful.

Sweet (Maritimum) [hA-10 in.] Clusters of these small, white, four-petaled flowers, delicately scented, are delightful in small bouquets.....Oz. 35c

Procumbens (Carpet of Snow) [hA-4 in.] The finest edging variety, producing a snowy mass of tiny white flowers obscuring the foliage..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c

Compactum erectum, Little Gem, White [hA-6 in.] A graceful dwarf form producing honey-scented blooms in firm terminal clusters..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c

Compactum erectum, Lilac Queen [hA-6 in.] A mass of delicate lavender flowers cover this attractive dwarf plant..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c

Saxatile compactum [hP-R-9 in.] Sometimes called Basket of Gold. It grows compactly and is covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in late spring..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c
Pkts. 10c each

AMARANTHUS [hA] These robust plants, related to the Celosias, afford brilliant contrasts of color. They do best in open sunny spots. They thrive in good soil, but the colorings are more vivid in poorer ground.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding) [3 ft.] A rapid growing sort with long, drooping crimson flower spikes..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat) [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] The brilliant leaves of this variety appear in red, yellow, and green... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c

Pkts. 10c each

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI

(Boston Ivy) [hhP] This beautiful vineclings to brick, stone, and wood. The deep green leaves turn to scarlet in fall. Hardy where winters are not too cold...Pkt. 10c

ANAGALLIS [hA-8 in.] This

lovely dwarf is one of the outstanding species with real blue flowers. The bushy plants produce numerous small five-petaled blossoms. They are useful as edgings or in the rock garden where they should be given a good deal of sun.

Grandiflora Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ANCHUSA Graceful sprays

with clusters of small flowers something like Forget-me-nots. Stalks and foliage are somewhat rough and hairy. The color of the flowers, an intense shade of deep gentian blue, is their best feature. They are ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers.

Capensis (Summer Forget-Me-Not) [hA-2 ft.] Sprays of clear, bright blue flowers with white eyes. Very similar to the Forget-me-not, but the flowers are larger, and their color is brighter..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c

Italica, Dropmore [hP-3 ft.]

A handsome tall plant producing an abundance of flowers of deepest gentian blue in drooping sprays. It does well in a rather dry situation and prefers partial shade..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c

Pkts. 10c each

ANEMONE CORONARIA

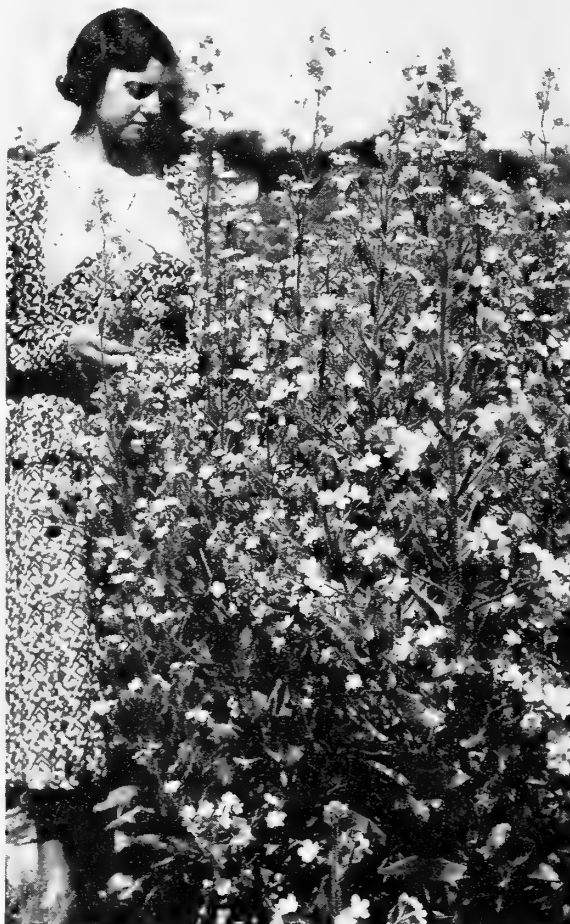
(Wind Flower) [hhP-R-10 in.] In early spring these

Wind flowers make a brilliant show. The delicate cup-shaped blooms with their contrasting velvety tufted centers are carried on strong stems. They thrive in rich soil and are excellent for cutting.

Single, Giant de Caen, Mixed The gay flowers of this French sort appear in blue, red, and white... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Semi-Double, St. Brigid, Mixed A large and free flowering Irish variety producing blossoms in a great variety of striking colors..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

ANNUAL POINSETTIA (See Euphorbia)



Masses of gorgeous blue flowers make *Anchusa Italica* Dropmore one of the most effective background plants in the early summer garden.

For Sun or Shade

they'll meet your needs

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) [hA] Modern Snapdragons come in a wide range of colors from delicate pastels to vivid hues.

Seed may be sown in fall or spring, but where winters are severe, gardeners who want early flowers should start the seed under glass, transplanting to a sunny situation as soon as the ground is warm.

fall Maximum [3 ft.] Huge spikes with large individual blooms. Because of their height they require staking.

Copper, Copper King Crimson Pink, The Rose
White, Snowflake Yellow, Canary Bird

Any one of the above:

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; pkt. 15c

Mixed

... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

Intermediate Majus [2 ft.]

Graceful spikes of large flowers closely placed on stems of medium length. The spikes are not quite so spindly as the taller sorts.

Brilliant Rose

Crimson, Crimson King

Pink, Venus

Scarlet, Defiance

White, Queen Victoria

Yellow, Golden King

Any one of the above:

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Mixed

... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Giant Bedding [18 in.] These

plants require no support. Though the stems are relatively short, the spikes are very handsome and the Majestic strains bear blossoms equal in size to the Maximum group.

Crimson, Empress

Pink, Philadelphia

Scarlet, Dazzler

White, Purity

Yellow, Golden Queen

Any one of the above:

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Majestic

Orange, Orange King

Salmon Pink, Delight

Terra Cotta, Sunset

Any one of the above:

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 25c

Florists' Strain

Closely set flower spikes and extreme earliness distinguish this strain. It is the only kind to grow under glass, and it is also satisfactory outdoors.

Afterglow, Rich bronze Cheviot Maid Supreme, Rose pink

Rose Queen, Deep rose pink Suntan, Golden bronze
Pkts. 50c each

Ceylon Court, Yellow Jennie Schneider, Salmon pink
Pkts. 25c each

AQUILEGIA (See Columbine)

ARABIS (RockCress) [hP-R-6 in.] One of the showiest and earliest of spring flowering plants. Its blanket of pure white flowers will brighten the edge of any border or a sunny spot in the rock garden. It is easy to grow and very hardy.

Alpina..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

ARCTOTIS (African Daisy, blue eyed) [hA-2 ft.] An ornament in any garden is this sun loving plant from South Africa. In bouquets the large flowers on their long stems last well, and the buds open after they are cut. The petals are white with light lilac backs; they radiate from a contrasting steel blue center ringed with yellow.

Grandis. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe) [hP-C-30 ft.] One

of our best climbing plants. Its light green but glossy heart-shaped leaves overlap to form an excellent screen, and they retain their color throughout the season. The brownish pipe-shaped flowers are oddly interesting. The seed germinates very slowly.

Sipho Pkt. 10c

ARMERIA (Thrift, Sea Pink)

[hP-R-6 in.] A pretty border or rock garden plant that does well even in rather poor sandy soil. The grass-like foliage is bright green and grows in a tuft. Above its base numerous stiff stems carry little globes of rose-pink flowers which bloom intermittently for a long season.

Maritima.....

... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly Wild Flower) [hP-2 ft.] This is

among the most striking and colorful of our native perennials. The flowers, borne in clusters, are gorgeous orange and make graceful bouquets. The plant seems to prefer a well drained soil in a sunny situation.

Tuberosa..... Pkt. 25c

ASPARAGUS Ornamental

varieties of Asparagus are particularly useful as soft backgrounds for floral baskets and bouquets and are much used by florists. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in warm water before planting.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather) [tA-4 ft.] A feathery variety with graceful drooping branches. It is beautiful as a house plant.

Plumosus Nanus (Lace Fern) [tA-3 ft.] Good lasting quality and delicate foliage.

Verticillatus [hP-10 ft.] A highly decorative climber.

Pkts. 10c each



Masses of dainty white flowers make Arabis one of the prettiest edging plants you can imagine for your spring garden.

Brilliant Asters

to make autumn gay

Everyone wants Asters in the garden. They are ideal border plants, and the long stems make them exceptional as cut flowers. You will find here a wide assortment differing in form and season of blooming. In northern latitudes they should be started in a hotbed. Do not grow them in the same soil two years in succession. [hhA]

We especially recommend the new wilt-resistant strains. (For further description, see page 49.)

Double Early Queen of the Market [18 in.] This branching class has handsome blossoms, rather flat, and relatively broad and full with incurved petals. It will bloom two weeks earlier than any other sort in our list and remain in good condition until the later varieties begin to flower.

Rose Pink Lavender

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Wilt-resistant strains:

Crimson Purple White

Any of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Double King (Narrow Needle Petal) [2 ft.] Produces large rounded heads composed of narrow tubular or quilled petals. The long stems are erect and sturdy. The plants bloom before most of the late kinds.

Lavender Pink Rose Violet

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Wilt-resistant strains:

Crimson White

Each of the above:

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Double Giant Crego [2 ft.] This class, also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet," blooms a few days after the King varieties. The flowers have long, shaggy, twisted petals, and are borne abundantly on branching plants of robust growth.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Wilt-resistant strains:

Crimson Pink Purple White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Double Giants of California [2½ ft.] Selected from the Cregos, this type has flowers of the same form, but they are larger and carried on longer stems. This makes them better as cut flowers. They come into bloom two weeks later than the Cregos and should be planted only where the growing season is long.

Lavender Peach Blossom Purple Rose White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c

Double American Branching [2 ft.] Of all asters this class produces the most regular and symmetrical flowers. The plants are quite spreading and bear many good sized blooms which are fully double with petals evenly incurved. This sort blooms in season with the Cregos and is splendidly suited for both bedding and cutting.

Purple..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Ball's White..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Wilt-resistant strains:

Lavender Peerless Pink Rose

Ruby Red (Heart of France)

Any of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Double American Beauty [2½ ft.] This group is similar to American Branching. However, the flowers, though fewer, are longer stemmed and larger and about two weeks later in season. There are two strains, Early Beauty and Late Beauty. We supply the earlier type.

Crimson Peach Blossom Rose

Lavender Purple White

Any one of the above:

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

Giant California Sunshine

[2½ ft.] This artistic flower has a single row of outer petals adorned with a tufted center of short florets. A new race, taller and larger flowered than any of the older Sunshine types.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 25c.



Double Giants of California are noted for their huge blossoms and their fine long stems.

Several Good Choices

for rock gardens

Aster, Single Perennial or Michaelmas Daisy [hP-3 ft.] In late autumn, when most other flowers are past, this fine native of New England comes into its own. The plants are sturdy, branch well near the top, and produce quantities of flowers. These are daisy-like in shape with small contrasting discs and come in a variety of soft and vivid colors. Placed among shrubbery or at intervals in the hardy border, they supply the season's last patches of color.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

AUBRIETIA [hP-R-6 in.] A dainty dwarf creeping plant that is indispensable to the rock garden. It is also used for bedding where a mat of close foliage covered with a blanket of color is desired. It blooms in the early spring, is quite hardy, and does well in moderately poor soil.

Bougainvillei, Bluish Purple. . . . Pkt. 25c

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE (See *Dolichos*)

BABY BLUE EYES (See *Nemophila*)

BABY'S BREATH (See *Gypsophila*)

BABY PRIMROSE (See *Primula malacoides*)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (See *Centaurea*)

BALLOON VINE (*Cardiospermum*) (**Love-in-a-puff**) [hA-C-10 ft.] The numerous seed pods of this curious vine are inflated pouches resembling balloons. It is a rapid growing, graceful climber that should have some support. The small flowers are white. It succeeds well in light soil. The botanical name comes from the white heart-shaped spots on the black seeds which are often strung as beads. Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

BALSAM (*Lady's Slipper*) [hA-18 in.] These bushy plants are a valuable addition to the garden because they grow well in partial shade, develop rapidly, and stand transplanting when of good size. The double blossoms nestle close to the central stalk. If the leaves hide the blossoms, they may be trimmed back. The plants require plenty of moisture.

Double Tall or Camellia Flowered Sorts

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

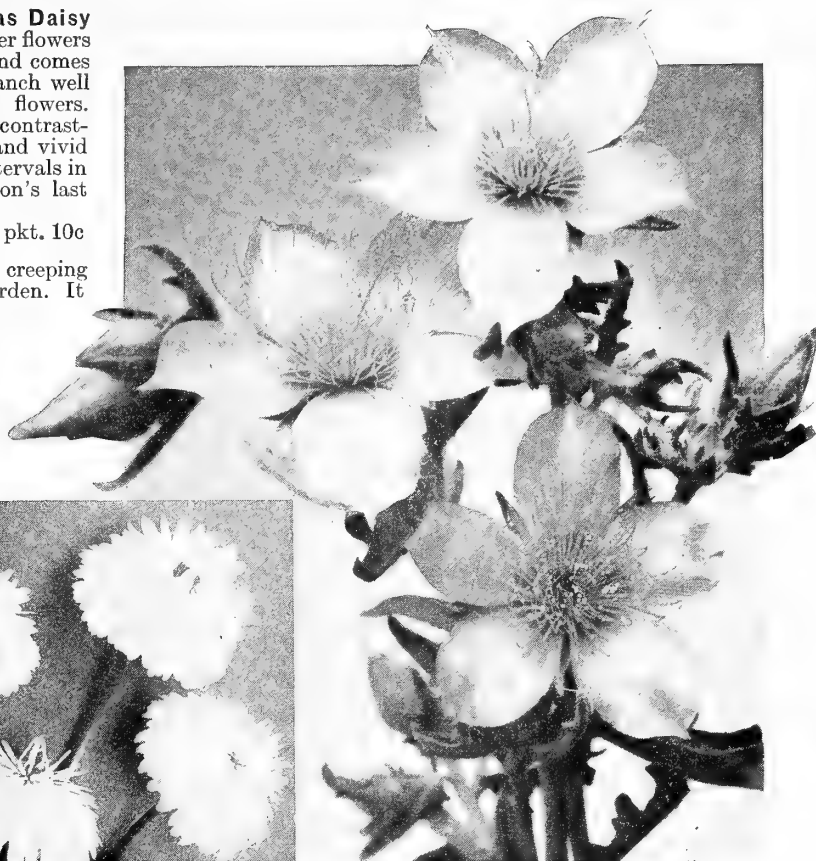
BALSAM APPLE OR PEAR (See *Momordica*)

BEANS (See *Scarlet Runner*)

BARTONIA [hA-1 ft.] Though a native of California, this plant should be better known in other parts of the country. The handsome single flowers are golden yellow, and their throats are decorated with bristling stamens. The gray foliage is thistle-like and glistens in the sunshine. The plant does not stand transplanting and does best in full sun out of the wind. A dry spot in the rock garden is a suitable place for it.

Aurea..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

BEARD TONGUE (See *Penstemon*)



A hot dry location just suits *Bartonia*.

BEGONIA [tP-1 ft.] Of sturdy compact growth with glossy foliage and a profusion of bloom. They flower during an extremely long season outside and if taken up will continue to bloom indoors. While preferring rich soil in the sun, they do well even in shady spots.

Semperflorens Rosea Flowers bright rose with lighter centers, foliage light green. . . Pkt. 25c

Semperflorens Vernon Vivid red blossoms with golden stamens, leaves margined purple. Pkt. 25c

BELLIS PERENNIS (*English Daisy*) [hP-R-8 in.] Favorites for edgings, low beds, and rock gardens. The leaves form a low rosette. The button-like flowers are composed of numerous rows of tightly packed petals. When established they are profuse bloomers for a long period.

Double Monstroza Vigorous plants bear extra large flowers.

Pink Red White Mixed
Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

Double Mixed A choice collection of the small double type in shades of white, pink, and rose. . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (See *Thunbergia*)

BLANKET FLOWER (See *Gaillardia*)

BLUE LACE FLOWER (See *Didiscus*)

BOSTON IVY (See *Ampelopsis Veitchii*)

BOUNCING BET (See *Saponaria*)

BRACHYCOME (*Swan River Daisy*) [hA-10 in.] Above their lacy foliage the small flowers of these little plants are borne during most of the summer creating spots of soft color in a bed or border. A fine rock garden plant.

Blue. Intense shade of blue.

Mixed. Rich assortment of colors.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



Bellis Perennis blooms with the Tulips in spring.

Planning an Old Fashioned

BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY (See Ipomoea)

BROWALLIA [hA-1 ft.] A plant which can be used both in the border and to decorate an inside window garden is sure to be a special favorite. This one blooms profusely outdoors in summer and autumn even in hot dry weather, while as a house plant it blossoms well throughout the winter. The graceful pyramidal plants with dark green leaves produce upright stalks adorned with many star-shaped flowers. These are a rare, intense blue with sparkling white centers.

Speciosa Major (Blue) Pkt. 25c



This new "Sunshine" Calendula is meeting the approval of gardeners everywhere.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac) [hP-3 to 8 ft.]

When once it has been tried, this plant becomes an essential as a background in many gardens. The long flower spikes taper like those of the true lilac, and they are quite similar in color. The blossoms are sweetly fragrant, and they bloom continuously from late summer until frost. In Northern latitudes the plant dies down in winter, starting up from the roots the following spring.

Variabilis Veitchiana Pkt. 10c

BUGLE VINE (See Calampelis)

BUTTERCUP (See Ranunculus)

BUTTERFLY BUSH (See Buddleia)

BUTTERFLY WILD FLOWER (See Asclepias)

CACALIA (Tassel Flower) [hA-18 in.] The home gardener will enjoy these choice plants, for the flowers are particularly adapted to cutting because of their long and wiry stems. The blossoms are like brushes dipped in scarlet paint. It makes a vivid spot in the border.

Scarlet ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CALAMPELIS, Scabra (Bugle Vine) [tP-C-6 ft.] On a trellis this ornamental vine makes an admirable showing through the summer season. The clusters of tubular flowers are a brilliant orange and contrast well with the delicate green foliage. It requires a sunny situation, and if started early under glass and later transplanted it will flower the same year. ¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

CALCEOLARIA, Hybrida [tP-18 in.] These fantastic pouch-shaped flowers are beautifully varied in their coloring and marking, their light backgrounds being curiously splashed or spotted with rich maroon or brown. The strain we offer is suitable only for greenhouse or indoor culture except where the climate is very mild.

Grandiflora, Tigered and Spotted Mixed Pkt. 25c

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) [hA-18 in.] This old favorite has few rivals for being the showiest annual in the garden, or as a cut flower. In most climates it blooms all summer if the seed pods are kept off, but the brilliant flowers are particularly valuable in late fall. In California it lives up to its name and spans the calendar. The bushy plants with their dense green leaves bear large disc-like double flowers. They thrive even in poor soil and require little care. Calendulas, besides being so popular for open air culture, are of great merit for forcing by florists who appreciate their value for winter use.

Ball's Gold (Florists' Strain) Fully double golden yellow flowers of extra size. Very long stems and extreme vigor make this Calendula an ideal variety for forcing. It is also desirable for growing outdoors when the season is fairly cool.

Ball's Orange Improved (Florists' Strain) Perhaps the best known and most popular of all forcing varieties. It is larger flowered and longer stemmed than Orange King, but the color is slightly lighter, and the plant does not withstand hot weather quite so well.

Radio This novel development of form in Calendulas has been received with much favor. The flowers are hemispherical in shape with bristling quilled petals which add materially to the grace of the blossoms. Their color is a glowing rich orange.

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Sunshine (Chrysanth) An outstanding new Calendula with Chrysanthemum-shaped flowers of bright golden yellow. (For further description see page 50.) ¼ oz. 75c; pkt. 25c

Lemon Queen A reliable variety supplying large blossoms of clear lemon yellow. It has long been a standard Calendula, but Ball's Gold is now superseding it.

Orange King An extra select stock producing magnificent flowers of a deep orange color. They resist hot sun better than the florist's types, and therefore they are more suitable for garden culture. The flowers are borne abundantly on sturdy compact plants.

Each of the above: ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Mixed Many varieties in a well blended mixture which is very brilliant. Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Garden?

here are some new varieties of your favorites

CALIFORNIA NATIVE FLOWERS, Mixed A collection of twenty-three different varieties suitable for mild climates such as California.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CALIFORNIA CANTERBURY BELLS (See Whitlavia)

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See Eschscholtzia)

CALIFORNIA TREE POPPY (See Romneya)

CALLIOPSIS [hA] This graceful plant with its finely cut foliage produces a wealth of brilliant flowers. The blooms, about 1½ inches across, are daisy-like in form, but their broad petals are slightly toothed at the outside edges. On their tall swinging stems they are not only decorative in the garden but make fine bouquets. From June until late autumn there will be plenty of flowers if they are kept cut. The plants like the sunshine.

Mixed A fine mixture in shades from golden yellow to maroon.....½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL CALLIOPSIS (See Coreopsis)

CAMPANULA This great family of plants might fancifully be compared to a glorious "carillon," or set of chimes, for they are all bell flowers. Some varieties carry large bells and others tiny ones. Some are tall and stately, well suited for backgrounds in the hardy border, while others are dwarf and dainty, fit to grace a quiet rock garden. Their colors are usually in the cool tones of white and blue. The plants prefer a medium rich soil and do well even in half shady spots.

Medium or Canterbury Bell [h-2 ft.] Imposing branching plants heavily loaded with large pendant bells. The flowers appear in white, various shades of blue, and even in pink, which is a color found only in the medium class.

Annual Single Mixed (New).....Pkt. 25c

Biennial Single Mixed.....¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Biennial Double Mixed.....¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Medium Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer) [hB-2 ft.] A beautiful and distinctive type laden with flowers, each of which is a large cup-shaped bell surrounded by a calyx similar in color and resembling a saucer. Fine border subjects.

Light Blue

Pink

Dark Blue

White

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Carpatica (Harebell) [hP-R-8 in.] All summerlong, graceful stems carry dainty blue bells that open toward the sky over a compact rosette of heart-shaped leaves. A gem for the rock garden and low borders.

Blue.....¼ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Persicifolia (Peach Bells) [hP-3 ft.] One of the taller and finer types of Campanulas. Its long spikes are profusely adorned with broad somewhat shallow bell-shaped flowers. Handsome in the border and excellent for cutting.

Blue

White

Pkts. 10c each

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower) [hP-5 ft.] Noble plants with extremely long spikes packed with starry bells. Long blooming; they do well in a warm dry situation.

Blue

White

Pkts. 10c each

CANARY BIRD FLOWER [hA-C-6 ft.] Anyone who desires a vine that is unique and out of the ordinary should try this rapidly growing runner with its delicately cut leaves and its curious bird-like flowers. The blossoms with their fringed wings are pure yellow. The vine should be allowed to climb on a trellis in a sunny place....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



To have blossoms in less than six months from the time the seed is sown is a real advantage in planting the new Annual Canterbury Bell.

CANDYTUFT [hA-1 ft.] Somewhat like Sweet Alyssum, both flowers and plants are a little more open and larger. They are splendid for use in the border, and as cut flowers. They bear quantities of single four-petaled blossoms in terminal clusters. Plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of watering are conditions that favor their best development.

Umbellata These varieties are compact and have quite broad tops liberally sprinkled with flat tight clusters of small florets.

Lilac

Purple

White

Any one of the above: Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Rose Cardinal...½ oz. 40c **Mixed**.....Oz. 40c
Pkts. 10c each

Empress or Rocket A white sort with extra large clusters; superior to the common white variety..Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Giant Hyacinth Flowered White Several large bold floral spikes, each resembling a well formed Hyacinth, are grouped upright about a stout stem...½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT (See Iberis)

You Can Buy Packets

of all our seeds



Start Carnation seed indoors in early spring, later transplanting outside. You should have blossoms in August.



Chinese Woolflower planted in rich soil makes an excellent low-growing annual hedge.

CANNA [tP-3 ft.] There is fine dignity in this stately plant. Each stalk produces broad leaves of green or bronze, topped by a cluster of large flowers of varied and vivid colors. Usually they are started from roots, but they can easily be grown from seed. The seeds, however, are very hard and should be notched or filed and soaked before planting.

Large Flowering Mixed.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c
CANTERBURY BELL (See Campanula)

CARDINAL CLIMBER (*Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida*) [hA-C-15 ft.] This rapidly growing climber attains quite a height during the season if planted in rich soil in a warm sunny place. The flowers, growing in clusters, are tubular and expand into star-shaped rims. Their color is an intense fiery red which shows off to advantage against the feathery green of the leaves..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CARDINAL FLOWER (See *Lobelia cardinalis*)

CARDIOSPERMUM (See Balloon Vine)

CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) [tP] Few flowers surpass in beauty of form or delicious fragrance the richly hued Carnation. The plants are branching but compact, and the handsome blossoms are produced on blue-green stems that are stiff but slender. The double flowers with their thick waxy petals are spicily scented.

Chabaud Giant [18 in.] This variety blooms six months after seeding and continues throughout the summer. The plants, robust and erect, supply handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size. This type should not be confused with the old, small-flowered Chabaud.

Cardinal Red	Salmon
Deep Rose	Yellow
White	

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

Marguerite [20 in.] This well-known variety blooms five months after the seeds are planted and may be treated as an annual. The vigorous plants bear deeply fringed, sweet-scented flowers in a choice assortment of rich colors.

Double Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

CASTOR BEAN (See *Ricinus*)

CELOSIA [hA] An odd and picturesque class of plants having colored foliage and innumerable small flowers and seed vessels which form a brilliant colored mass. The vivid blossoms are sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes and in other types form dense clusters corrugated and frilled at the edge like cocks combs. They retain their brilliant coloring from midsummer until frost.

Dwarf Crested (*Cristata*, Cockscomb) [10 in.] This little plant is almost over-powered by the large ruffled velvety crest that rises above it on a central stem.

Empress Large crimson combs, rich bronze foliage.

Rose Fine rose colored crests.

Yellow Rich golden yellow combs.

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Feathered (*Plumosa*) [3 ft.] For grace and dignity the *Plumosa* type is remarkable among Celosias. The plants display numerous stately, elegant plumes. They are impressive in the garden and are equally striking when dried and used for winter bouquets.

Golden Yellow	Crimson
---------------	---------

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Childsi (*Chinese Woolflower*) [2 ft.] Upon the many branches of this gay plant are borne, terminally, vivid crimson flower clusters like balls of yarn. A single plant forms a veritable bouquet of these odd blossom heads.

Crimson..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CERASTIUM (*Snow in Summer*) [hP-R-6 in.] This luxuriant fast growing creeper is particularly adapted to edgings, or for sunny situations in the rock garden. At a distance the silvery-white foliage and profusion of small white flowers give the effect of snow. It blooms early.

Tomentosum.....Pkt. 15c

at the "Store Around the Corner"



No flowers of summer are easier to grow than Single Annual Chrysanthemums, sometimes called "yellow marguerites".

CENTAUREA This important family of flowers is particularly well adapted for border planting. The types cultivated for their flowers have bulging calyxes from which many finely cut petals expand. Others have a downy growth on their leaves, making the foliage quite ornamental. All of them are of easy culture from seed.

Cyanus Double (Bachelor Button) [hA-2 ft.] This superb class of Cornflowers produces handsome, large, double blooms which are effective out-of-doors and make fine bouquets.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Blue | White |
| Rose | Mixed |
- Any one of the above: ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Imperialis (Sweet Sultan) [hA-2½ ft.] Flowers with deeply fringed petals closely held in rounded calyxes are graceful in form and delicately scented. Because they have long stems and keep fresh a long time, they are especially desirable for cutting.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Amaranth Red | White |
| Lavender | Yellow (Suaveolens) |
| Purple | |
- Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c
- Mixed**.....½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller) [hP-18 in.] The leaves of this ornamental border plant are silvery gray and deeply cut. It makes a fine contrast when used with masses of green foliage, and it is effective in window boxes with flowering plants of taller growth..... Pkt. 10c

- CHILIAN JASMINE (See Mandevillea)
- CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT (See Cynoglossum)
- CHINESE LANTERN (See Physalis)
- CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (See Celosia)
- PERENNIAL CHRYSANTHEMUM (See Shasta Daisy)
- CINQUEFOIL (See Potentilla)

CHEIRANTHUS (Siberian Wallflower) [hB-R-12 in.] This unusual little plant deserves a place in your rock garden or low border. The upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of a dazzling rich orange. Though a hardy biennial, it flowers the first season from seed and when established will bloom throughout the summer.

- Allioni**.....¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM [hA] These summer blooming sorts are of robust habit, very easy to grow, and make a fine display in the border. They should not be confused with the fall or Japanese varieties which are propagated only by root division. The single and double types come chiefly in shades or combinations of yellow and white. They are very suitable for cutting.

Double Coronarium [2 ft.] Compact in habit, crowned with handsome flowers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| White | Yellow |
| Pkts. 10c each | |
| Mixed½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c | |

Single Annual [20 in.] A free-flowering class, producing gay daisy-like blooms of delicate coloring poised on long, stiff stems. Excellent for bouquets.

- Eastern Star** Delicate primrose flowers, brown centers.
 - Evening Star** Large golden flowers, discs of deep yellow.
 - Morning Star** Pale yellow, ringed brighter, golden disc.
 - Northern Star** White fringed, zoned yellow, brown disc.
- Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c
- Mixed** A varied assortment.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CINERARIA [tP] In a mild climate Cinerarias can successfully be grown out-of-doors. In colder climates they make ideal pot plants to be grown in a cool place in the house. The large velvety leaves are sometimes completely covered by the daisy-like flowers. Their colors are vivid in shades and combinations of purple, red, blue, and white.

Hybrida Large Flowered Mixed [16 in.] At our California breeding station we have reselected the best of the American strains to produce larger flowers with broad petals.

Stellata [2 ft.] A distinctive class, the plants of which are open growing and very floriferous. The loose clusters of graceful, star-like flowers are unusually decorative.

- Pkts. 25c each



As a cut flower Sweet Sultan, *Centaurea imperialis*, will often last ten days or more.

Annuals Bring lots of brilliant color

CLARKIA, Double [hA-2 ft.] These graceful plants can be recommended without reserve for the border or for cut flowers. They are erect and bushy with attractive light green foliage. The upright branches, slightly drooping, bear quantities of delicately colored double flowers, resembling small carnations or rosettes set along the stems.

Chamois Queen Attractive creamy yellow flowers.

Orange King Handsome orange-scarlet flowers.

Salmon Queen Delicate orange-salmon coloring.

White Exquisite snowy white blossoms.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed A choice mixture of rich colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CLEOME (Spider Plant) [hA-4 ft.] Among the shrubs, or in a corner where you want something unusually attractive, plant this tall growing Cleome. Each spreading branch and the central stalk ends in a cluster of curious flowers. Each has four petals of rosy purple and six long stamens.

Pungens Pkt. 10c

COBAEA SCANDENS [hhP-C-30 ft.] This climber of rapid growth has deep green foliage of fine texture, and it bears large bell-shaped flowers on graceful stems. The blossoms are green at first, later changing to beautiful deep violet blue. The vine clings by means of spiral tendrils. It is hardy in a mild climate.

Blue $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

COCKSCOMB (See Celosia)

COIX LACHRYMA (See Job's Tears)

COLEUS, Large Leaved [tP-12 in.] These are the ornamental "foliage" plants so well adapted for growing in the house in winter. They can also be transplanted outdoors when the weather is warm, and for borders or window boxes in partial shade they are unexcelled. The large rich velvety leaves are of many shades and combinations of green, red, and yellow.

**Finest
Mixed**

Pkt.
25c

COLLINSIA [hA-18 in.] This California wild flower adds freshness to the cultivated garden. Towering spikes stand erect above the dark green foliage, each one ringed with several dense clusters of two-toned blossoms of many colors. The plant requires but little moisture.

Mixed Pkt. 10c

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia) [hP-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] No garden can afford to be without a liberal assortment of these delicately graceful plants which bloom so early in the season. From a clump of light green leaves at the base the branching stems project, carrying their long-spurred blossoms. Many of these have star-shaped rings of outer petals surrounding their central tubes. The plants look frail, but they are strong and hardy and will thrive in almost every situation, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture. As cut flowers they are artistic when the branches are arranged in natural form.

Long Spurred Superb single sorts unsurpassed for beauty and size of flower and with remarkably long spurs.

Blue Shades

Pink Shades

Orange and Scarlet Shades

Pkts. 25c each

Imperial Long Spurred Hybrids A delightful collection, surpassing the Scott-Elliott Hybrids in beauty and size of blooms. They are also more free-flowering and vigorous. (See page 50 for further description and illustration.) . . .
..... $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 25c

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine) A splendid native variety of vigorous habit. The cream colored inner petals of the blossoms contrast nicely with the bluish-violet outer petals and spurs. Pkt. 25c

Double, Mixed Flowers in a variety of rich hues display elaborate rings of petals about the tubular centers which end in rather short curled spurs. The blossom heads are more compact than those of the single type.
..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CONE FLOWER (See Rudbeckia)

CONVOLVULUS (See Morning Glory)

CORAL BELLS (See Heuchera)

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata

Grandiflora [hP-2 ft.]

On long graceful stems these plants bear large daisy-like flowers with broad fluted petals. In color they are a rich, glossy chrome yellow. They bloom without interruption for a long

season and are brilliant in the garden as well as for cutting.

Single $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c

Semi-double $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c

Pkts. 10c each

COSMIDIUM [hA-2 ft.] This little known plant blooms all summer and bears a resemblance to certain varieties of Calliopsis. It differs in its terminal flowers which are carried on long single stems over the rather low base of finely cut foliage. The blossom, edged with orange-yellow, has a brown central disc with a broad maroon ring about it.

Burridgeanum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Cobaea Scandens is also called the Cup and Saucer vine. Let it climb over a porch, trellis, or arbor.

Perennials Give

charm from year to year

COSMOS [hA] Every gardener delights in these choice plants for late summer and autumn flowering. They have feathery light green foliage and are used to advantage in clumps for screens or backgrounds. The flowers, of a delicate texture with broad petals often overlapping and fluted, are poised terminally on long graceful stems suitable for cutting. The plants do well in any sunny spot, but bloom more profusely in poor soil which discourages excessive root growth.

Early Double Crested [3 ft.] A high percentage of the flowers have attractive, raised, central crests of small petals which completely cover the discs.

Crimson

Pink

White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Early Mammoth Single [4 ft.] A type with fine single blooms, particularly adapted to Northern latitudes because they are sure to flower before early autumn frosts.

Crimson

Pink

White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... Oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Late Mammoth Single [5 ft.] Wherever length of season permits, these varieties, which flower at least two weeks later than the early kinds, are liked because of their height and magnificent blooms.

Crimson

Klondyke Orange

Pink

White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-me-not) [hA-2 ft.] Too few people know this thrifty plant which is such an addition to a garden border. The long graceful branches are well covered with blossoms which resemble the Forget-me-not in form, but are larger. Their color is rich turquoise blue. If kept cut for bouquets the blooming season is long. They are easy to grow.

Amabile, Blue..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit) [hA-C-8 ft.] This dainty vine is a rapid-growing climber with soft deep green feathery foliage. The flowers are slender little trumpets with star-shaped rims. Due to its twining habit it will readily climb a stretched cord or light trellis.

Scarlet

White

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed..... Oz. 40c; pkt. 10

DELPHINIUM [hP] One of the greatest charms of hardy Larkspurs is in their shades of blue which range from soft rosy lavender to violet and deepest indigo. The dwarfs are valuable in the border while the magnificent tall varieties are stately and beautiful in front of a shrubbery background. Above the deeply cut dark green leaves rise long floral spikes. These are composed of blossoms shaped like tiny cornucopias.

Dwarf Chinese [2 ft.] A short hardy type desirable for low borders or even for bedding. It has the merit of reaching its full development the first season from seed started early. The plants are dainty in form with cosmos-like foliage and produce single spurred flowers in rather loose sprays.

Azure Fairy Charming soft sky blue.

Blue Butterfly Blossoms intense gentian-blue.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Tall Hybrids [5 ft.] Handsome tall sorts adapted to backgrounds in the hardy border. The long stalks are well decorated with broad, deeply cut, bright green leaves and carry long floral spikes. Plants grown from early sown seed will flower late the first season, but reach their full development the second year and thereafter. A fine succession of spikes may be expected if they are kept cut as they fade.

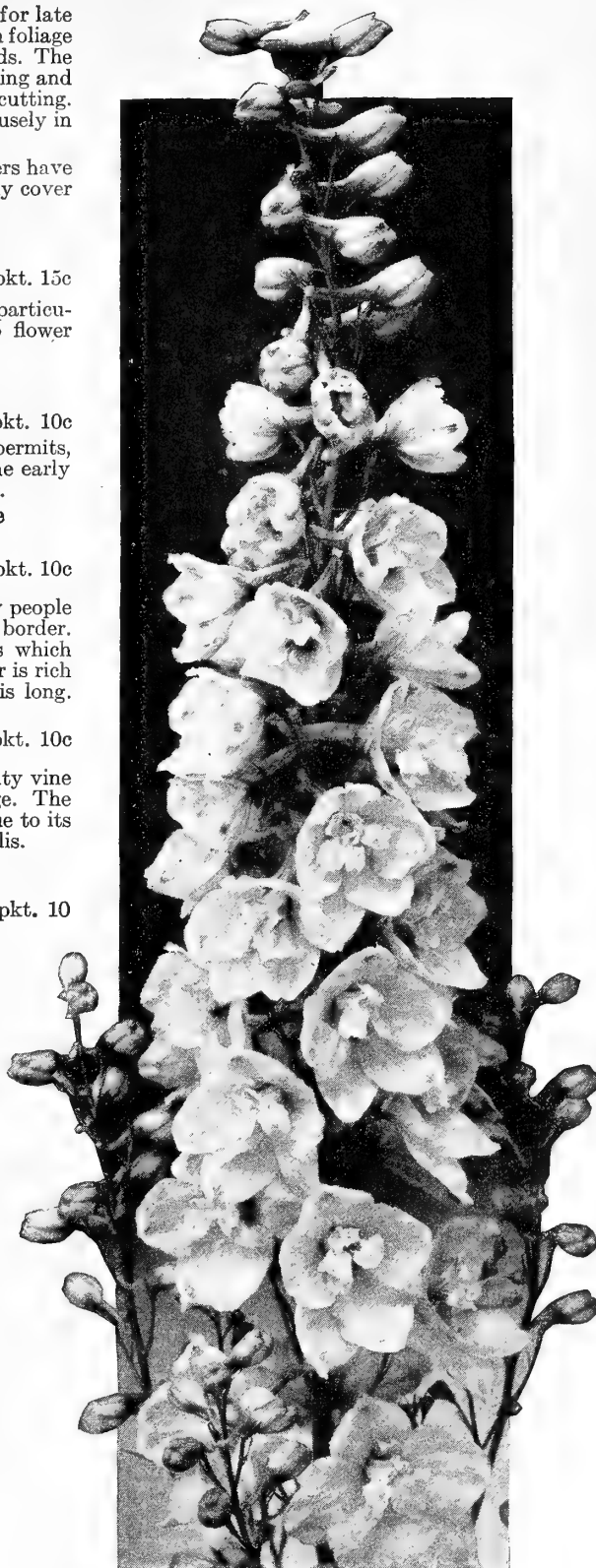
Belladonna A delightful shade of silvery blue.

Bellamosum Rich, deep and intense blue.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

Blackmore and Langdon Hybrids Latest and highest development of the Hollyhock type of Delphinium. Very large double flowers in blue and violet. . . . $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 25c

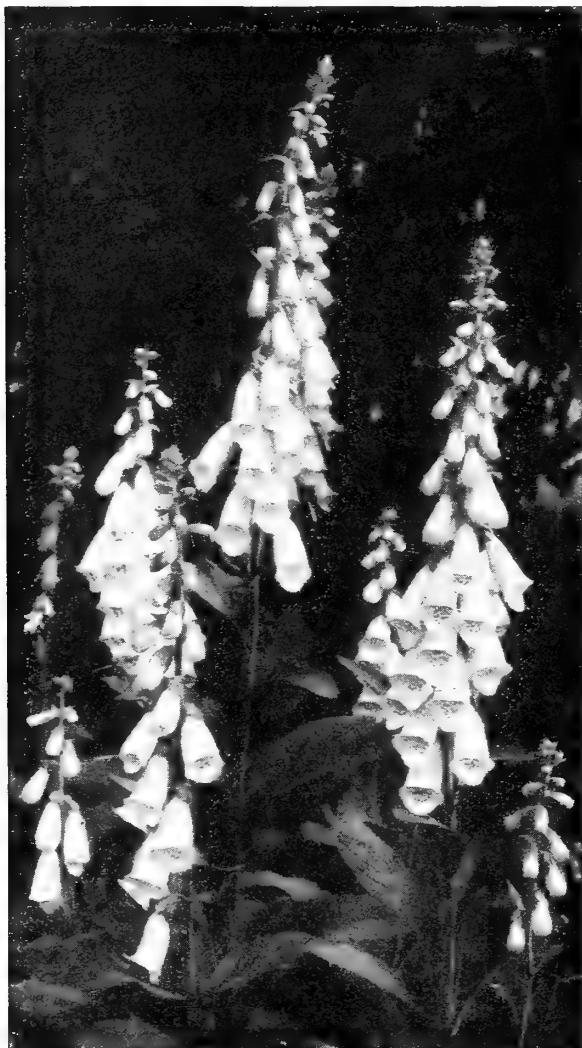
Giant Hybrids Mixed Single and double forms in many shades of blue, rose, and purple. . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c



What a picture Tall Hybrid Delphiniums make as they bloom beside the Peonies in the border.

Plan Your Plantings

early in the year



Group some Foxgloves naturally among half-shaded shrubs. You're sure to like them.

DAHLIA [tP-3 ft.] For specimen plants and for rich autumn display these flowers can not be surpassed. The blossoms are wonderfully perfect and symmetrical with long stems, making them especially valuable for bouquets. While usually grown from tubers, robust plants and excellent blooms may be produced the first year from seed started early in boxes and planted out after danger of frost is past.

Single Mixed Graceful daisy-like flowers with broad, rounded petals appearing in a wide range of glowing colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Double Mixed This plant is distinguished by fluffy, loose, double flowers of handsome formation which show a pleasing variety of vivid colorings. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 25c

Cactus Mixed A plant of branching habit supplying magnificent double flowers with shaggy, twisted petals. Pkt. 25c

DAISY (See Arctotis, Bellis, Brachycome, Dimorphotheca, Gerbera, Shasta Daisy)

DELPHINIUM, ANNUAL (See Larkspur)

DEW PLANT (See Mesembryanthemum)

DIANTHUS (Pinks) The time-honored garden pinks with their single or double carnation-like flowers make excellent border plants for modern gardens. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of rich colors, and their stripes and markings make them especially attractive. They are of easy culture and quite suitable for cutting.

Chinensis, Double Mixed [hA-12 in.] This variety supplies an abundance of fringed double flowers. They resemble Sweet William, but the blossoms are larger. . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c

Heddwigii Laciniatus Double Mixed (Japan) [hA-12 in.] Superb flowers rivaling the Carnation in size and doubleness of blossoms. Excellent for bouquets. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c

Heddwigii Single Mixed [hA-12 in.] Large finely marked flowers having fringed petals. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c

Plumarius, Single and Semi-double Mixed [hP-12 in.] A pleasing perennial variety with deeply fringed flowers of a rich clove scent. They appear in a fine assortment of colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c

Pkts. 10c each

DIANTHUS (See also Carnation, Sweet William)

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) Gloxiniaeflora [hP-3 ft.] Much of the quaint charm of an old fashioned garden is created by stately spires of Foxglove. Their long spikes are crowded with large thimble-shaped blossoms beautifully spotted on the exposed interior surfaces. They are ornamental subjects for naturalizing among shrubs or in the background of a hardy border.

Rose

White

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy) [hA-12 in.] This annual can well be used to furnish a late splash of color in the rock garden. The showy flowers are also pretty in low beds and borders. The spreading plants are covered with a wealth of large daisy-like blossoms which expand in full sun but close toward nightfall. Dark centers, common to all varieties, enhance their beauty. African Daisy is a splendid winter flower in California and the Southern States if sown in late fall.

Orange The original form, a beautiful bright orange.

Hybrids Many colors from lemon yellow to deep orange. Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Ecklonia

Floriferous white sort with dark disc, ringed blue. Reverse of petals steely lavender. Pkt. 15c

DUSTY MILLER (See Centaurea)

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (See Aristolochia)



Any flower on these pages

Simple Flower Borders

are always effective

DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower) [hA-2½ ft.] Because of its easy culture this dainty flowering plant deserves a much wider use in home gardens. Florists everywhere appreciate its grace, beauty, and merit as a cut flower. The clusters of slender flower tubes with petals expanded are like miniature lace parasols. They are a charming shade of heavenly blue.

Coeruleus Blue..... ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

DOLICHOS Beans and peas are familiar members of the pod bearing family to which these ornamental climbers belong. Their attractive foliage and colored flowers make them well liked for decorating arbors, trellises, and small porches.

Lablab (Hyacinth Bean) [hA-C-10 ft.] This climber grows rapidly, producing many heart-shaped leaves and numerous erect spikes of pea-like flowers in shades of purple and white. These are followed by equally attractive purplish seed pods.

Mixed..... 2 oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Lignosus (Australian Pea Vine) [tP-C-12 ft.] For temperate or warm climates. The bright green foliage forms a handsome background for the multitude of blossom clusters. These carry many small rose-colored pea-shaped flowers and purplish pods..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ERINUS [hP-R-4 in.] A crevice in a wall or a semishaded spot in the rock garden may be made gay in late spring by planting this spreading Alpine. Tidy rosettes of leaves hug the rocks while countless tiny spikes of white and purplish-violet blossoms rise above them.

Alpinus Mixed..... Pkt. 25c

ERYSIMUM (Afghan Gilliflower) [hA-12 in.] This plant shows off gorgeously if the gardener will plant it thickly in the bed or border. The upright flower spikes bear clusters of small four-petaled blossoms of an intense orange color. It is easily grown, blooms for a long time, and the perfumed flowers are quite suitable for cutting.

Perofskianum..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

EMERALD FEATHER (See Asparagus sprengeri)

ENGLISH DAISY (See Bellis)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) [hA-12 in.] California glories in this, its state flower, and today it is planted everywhere. It blooms profusely all summer. The plants grow in tufts, and the blue-green foliage is very lacy. The long tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms. We specialize in these flowers, and several varieties are of our introduction.

Autumn Glory The flowers are very large and double. The outside of the petals is brilliant orange-crimson, and the inside is coppery orange. They are beautifully frilled. ½ oz. 40c

Extra Golden A robust strain of large California Poppy, with flowers of rich, pure gold coloring. Oz. 40c

Ramona A charming variety with frilled single flowers of a copper-gold color, shading to pink. ½ oz. 40c

Sunlight A long stemmed plant with many gorgeous flowers of pure canary yellow. ½ oz. 40c

White Rich, satiny white. Oz. 40c

Mixed A delightful combination of vivid colors. Oz. 40c

Pkts. 10c each

EUPHORBIA Plants with colorful foliage are often welcomed in the garden or border to contrast pleasingly with those that have all green leaves or as a change from plants that are grown chiefly for their flowers. These plants are especially good for filling in bare spots in the border.

Variegata (Snow-on-the-Mountain) [hA-2 ft.] Strange as it may seem, the original haunts of this plant were on the plains and eastward where not a glimpse of a mountain could be seen. At first the leaves are bright green, but as they become mature they are more and more tinged and margined with silvery white. The plant needs sun, but it grows well in poor and quite dry soil. ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Heterophylla (Annual Poinsettia, Painted Leaf) [hA-2 ft.] As though the plant were on fire is the effect produced by this variety of Euphorbia. In midsummer the upper leaves become tipped with brilliant scarlet, and those at the crown are all bright red. It is a good summer reproduction of our Christmas poinsettia. It can also be cultivated in pots indoors. ¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c



could well be used in a border like this.

Let Your Summer Garden Furnish

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Bush (See Hunnemannia)
 EVENING GLORY (See Ipomoea)
 EVENING PRIMROSE (See Oenothera)
 EVENING SCENTED STOCK (See Matthiola)
 EVERLASTINGS (See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum)
 FALSE DRAGON HEAD (See Physostegia)
 FEVERFEW (See Matricaria)
 FLOSS FLOWER (See Ageratum)
 FLOWERING MAPLE (See Abutilon)
 FLOWERING SAGE (See Salvia)
 FORGET-ME-NOT (See Myosotis)



The interesting clover-like blossoms of Globe Amaranth are effective combined with white in winter bouquets.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru), Tall [tP-2 ft.] Treated as an annual, this thrifty family produces plants suitable for growing as a hedge or as a low screen along a fence. The green of the leaves is relieved by a succession of brilliant buds and salver-shaped flowers in a fine range of colors. The flowers have an interesting habit—they open in the late afternoon, remain expanded all night, and close again the next morning in the heat of the sun. They bloom from midsummer to frost, and their roots may be stored over winter and replanted the following spring.

Red	Striped	White
Any one of the above: Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c		
Mixed.....	1/4 lb. 50c; pkt. 10c	

FOXGLOVE (See Digitalis)

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) Tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon, often beautifully combined in a single blossom, make these flowering plants gay ornaments of the garden all summer long. The foliage of soft green combines well with the flowers. The blossoms are 2 to 3 inches across. Both the annuals and perennials are favorites for the border.

Single Picta Mixed [hA-18 in.] Large daisy-like blossoms of yellow and bronze with central cones of yellow.

Double Picta Lorenziana Mixed [hA-18 in.] Globular heads of tubular florets in shades of sulphur, orange, and claret.

Each of the above: 1/2 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Grandiflora Portola Hybrids [hP-2 ft.] Semi-double blooms of magnificent size and broad overlapping petals golden tipped around glowing centers of bronzy red.

..... 1/8 oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Grandiflora Mixed [hP-2 ft.] Large single composite flowers with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges.

..... 1/2 oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

GERANIUM (Pelargonium) [tP-2 ft.] Geraniums are usually propagated from cuttings, but they are also readily grown from seed which assures the only means of discovering new varieties. Their abundant foliage is very handsome and usually sweet scented. The phlox-like flowers in large, rounded clusters are borne on sturdy stems. Reds predominate, but soft tints of pink, rose, and white are frequent. In a northern climate they should be taken indoors before frost.

Lady Washington A fancy strain with extremely large flowers tightly packed in globular clusters. Often with petals beautifully blotched..... Pkt. 25c

Zonale Very free blooming with exquisite zoned and variegated leaves..... Pkt. 10c

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy) [tP-18 in.] South African flower of unusual daintiness. The long stemmed blossoms, 2 to 3 inches across, with their slender waxy petals gracefully curved, rise above a rosette of gray-green leaves. The colors range from pale amber through salmon and rose to a rich ruby red. As a cut flower it always occasions keen interest and favorable comment. While the plants bloom the first season as a garden flower, in cold climates they must be started under glass.

Jamesoni Hybrids Mixed..... Pkt. 25c

GEUM [hP-2 ft.] Flowers like little double roses are gracefully poised on long stems over a thick rosette of strawberry-like leaves. The plants are well suited for use in the perennial border and produce an abundance of blooms which are welcomed for bouquets.

Double Golden Ball (Lady Stratheden) Handsome rich golden yellow..... 1/8 oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

Double Scarlet (Mrs. Bradshaw) Large dazzling orange scarlet..... 1/8 oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

GILIA [hA-2 ft.] These delightful native flowers from California may be cultivated anywhere. They are rapid growers, are useful in the border, and keep well when cut.

Capitata, Lavender Blue (Blue Thimble Flower) Bushy plants with lacy foliage. On long stems they bear flowers similar to Scabiosa in form and of a clear lavender-blue.

Tricolor (Bird's Eyes) Dwarf graceful plants with clusters of delicate cup-shaped flowers faintly perfumed. Each flower is edged with lavender-blue shading to white toward its purple throat.

Each of the above: 1/4 oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena, Everlasting) [hA-18 in.] Clover-like blossoms of brilliant purplish-red, soft pink, and white often striped with violet. Flowering from midsummer to late fall they lend themselves to garden design and border work. Like other straw flowers they make admirable winter bouquets.

Mixed..... 1/2 oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Beauty and Interest

for your winter living room

GLOXINIA [tP-10 in.] Properly these gorgeous plants are house or conservatory subjects, but with a little care the flower lover can grow them. Dark green, plush-like leaves form a handsome base topped by numerous stalks of large trumpet-shaped flowers. These are of velvety texture and rich colors, including purplish-violet, crimson, pink, and lilac, usually with light throats beautifully spotted. The plants grow best in cool surroundings and rich moist soil.

Hybrida Grandiflora Mixed.....Pkt. 50c

GLOXINIA, Hardy (See Incarvillea)

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

These airy plants are almost devoid of foliage, but their extremely delicate, well branched stalks produce a charming misty effect in the garden. They bear numerous tiny blossoms. They will thrive almost anywhere.

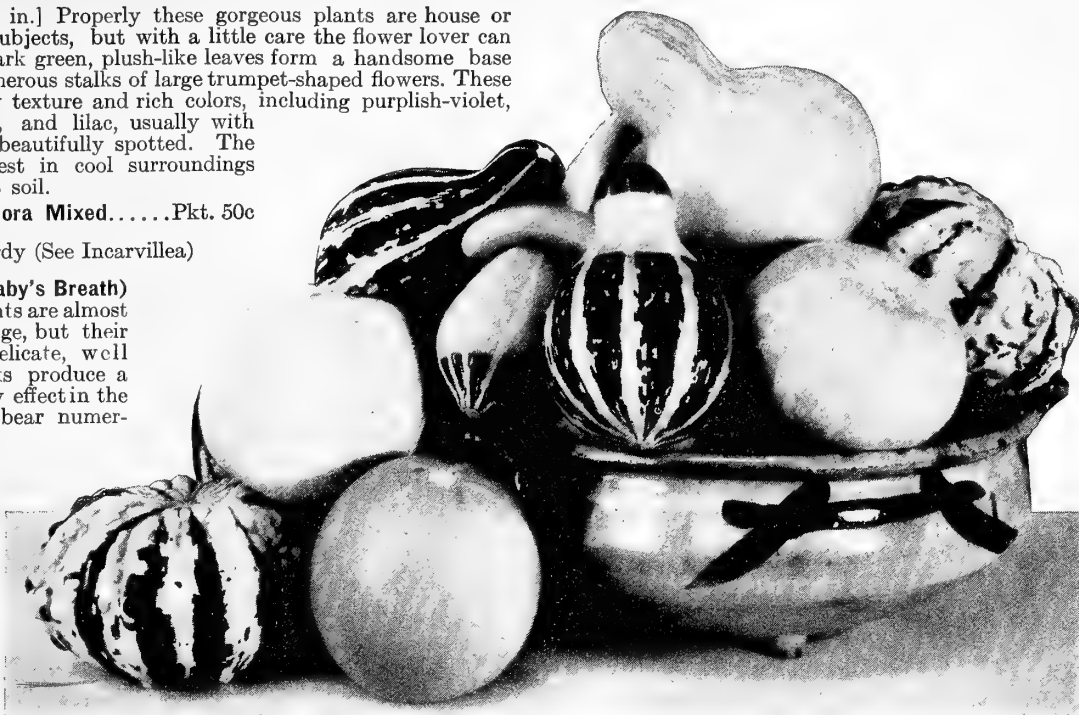
Elegans Large Flowering White (Paris Market)

[hA-2 ft.] An improved strain with single large pure white flowers. Sow at intervals to maintain a supply throughout the summer. Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Paniculata Double White [hP-3 ft.] Superior to the older hardy sorts, producing graceful sprays of tiny rose-shaped flowers. Very desirable for cutting. Still unfixed, but produces a good proportion of doubles. If cut before the flowers are fully open, sprays of this variety can be used to give a mist-like appearance to winter bouquets. Pkt. 25c

HELIANTHUS (See Sunflower)

GODETIA [hA] This native California plant is especially suited to situations in partial shade and thrives even in rather poor soil. The tall double sorts are suitable for the



No table decoration could be more unique than a bowl or basket filled with small colored gourds.

border and make fine cut flowers which last a long time if gathered before fully expanded. As brilliant low border plants the single sorts are desirable for they carry a mass of blooms. They are easily grown from seed in the open.

Semi-Dwarf Single [12 in.] Bushy plants covered with broad petaled cup-shaped flowers two or three inches across and of a rich satiny texture.

Duchess of Albany Fine satiny white flowers.

Gloriosa Very showy, with deep crimson flowers.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Tall Double [2 ft.] Long graceful spikes are decorated with double blossoms resembling satin pompoms one above another.

Bright Pink Large blossoms of dainty pink.

Crimson Rich crimson widely margined with rose red.

Mauve Flowers of attractive mauve-lilac.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

GOLDEN MOSS (See Sedum)

GOLDEN FEATHER (See Pyrethrum)

GOURD [hA-C-12 ft.] The dense foliage of the vigorous Gourd vine makes it useful for covering arbors, fences, slopes, or unsightly places. The large tubular flowers resemble those of the Pumpkin family to which the plant belongs; they are usually white or yellow. Long ago, the Indians fashioned the hard ripe shells into household utensils, decorating them as they did their pottery.

Dipper Easily fashioned into a long handled dipper.

Dishcloth, or Luffa The spongy cellular interior fiber makes an excellent scrubbing material as it rinses easily and keeps sweet and clean.

Hercules' Club Longest of all varieties, three to four feet; a massive club.

Mixed Many small and large fruited kinds.

Any one of the above: Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c.



"Perennial Baby's Breath" (*Gypsophila paniculata*) keeps all of its airy grace when dried.



When grouped in masses, the large plants of Hibiscus make a beautiful and useful hedge. This variety is Marvels.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort) [hP-4 ft.] This striking tall plant supplies a wealth of bloom late in the summer. The individual flower, more than an inch across, is formed of a single row of broad petals around a globular center. It is deep golden in color, effective in the border, and suitable for cutting.

Autumnale Superbum.....Pkt. 15c

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower) [hA-2½ ft.] The finest of all Everlastings for the home garden. They are very handsome when growing in the open and make unusually fine winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a cool place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. They come in a wide range of brilliant and soft colors.

Buttercup	Golden Ball
Copper King	Pink
Fireball	Rose Queen
Salmon	

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

HELIOTROPE [tP-2 ft.] In the border the somber green foliage and large clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers of this fragrant plant lend themselves to pleasing contrasts with the more vivid leaves and blossoms of other plants. It is a rapid grower and from seed started early in spring will make fine flowering plants by early summer, while in a warm climate it will continue to live and bloom all winter.

Dark Varieties Mixed.....¼ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

HESPERIS MATRONALIS (Sweet Rocket) [hP-18 in.] A hardy old-time favorite because of its delightful fragrance during the evening hours. Of bushy habit it bears spikes with open clusters of four-petaled flowers resembling single Stocks.

Purple	White
Pkts. 10c each	

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells) [hP-R-12 in.] An American species of great charm for the low border or the rock garden. The plants make compact low growing mats of deep green leaves, sometimes tinged with white or red, from which rise graceful slender stalks. These are adorned with airy clusters of tiny bell-like flowers of bright coral pink.

Sanguinea (Crimson Rose).....Pkt. 25c

HIBISCUS (Mallow) [hP] Robust growth, luxuriant foliage, and gorgeous saucer-shaped flowers characterize this hardy large-branching plant. A wealth of brilliant showy blossoms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, are produced from August to frost. The plant does well in almost any situation and is excellent as a tall hedge or background.

Assurgentiflora (California Windbreak) [6 ft.] A showy hedge plant producing magnificent pale purple flowers with long claw-like stamens.

Golden Bowl [4 ft.] A splendid large growing variety supplying huge radiant flowers in a light golden hue with velvety centers.

Marvels Mixed [4 ft.] Large, handsome flowers appearing in tones of red, rose, and white.

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

HOLLYHOCK [hP] Almost every garden or door-yard has a place for stately Hollyhocks. A tall group among shrubs or evergreens, a row lining a garden wall or fence or with a white cottage as a background, may easily produce an effect for an artist to paint. The dignified stalks provided with many large green leaves are richly adorned with flowers near the top.

Allegheny [7 ft.] A particularly tall growing Hollyhock supplying huge semi-double flowers, deeply fringed and frilled at the edges.

Alameda Pink	Mixed
Each of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c	

Triumph Mixed Newest and earliest of Hollyhocks. Flowers semi-double like Allegheny; dwarf in height, but more branching than other dwarf types; wide range of pastel shades.....¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Double [5 ft.] Our strain of this excellent variety produces extremely double flowers that resemble small Peonies with dainty, closely packed petals.

Crimson	Salmon
Deep Rose	Scarlet
Newport Pink	White
Yellow	

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 70c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

HONESTY (See Lunaria)

HUMULUS JAPONICUS [hA-C-15 ft.] Within a few weeks this Japanese Hop will satisfactorily cover some unsightly object or shade a porch. The large deeply lobed leaves with toothed edges have a hairy, rough surface but are beautifully variegated with metallic markings of white and yellow against their vivid green. The plant withstands drought and insect pests.

Variegated Leaved.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Every Home Needs

vines and hedge plants

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Eschscholtzia) [hA-18 in.] Members of the poppy family rarely make good cut flowers, but this, the Santa Barbara poppy, is an exception. It is also attractive in the border. Bushy in habit, with silvery-green foliage, it bears long-stemmed, cup-shaped flowers, often 3 inches across and pure lemon yellow in color. The blooms continue during the summer and until late fall.

Fumariaefolia.....½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

HYACINTH BEAN (See *Dolichos*)

IBERIS (Perennial Candytuft) [hP-R-8 in.] Hardy Candytuft is a good plant for the rock garden in late spring. It is of spreading habit and is covered with large flat clusters of small lilac flowers shading white toward the centers of the clusters. It is of easy culture, and, while the flower stalks and foliage die down in the winter, the roots lie dormant, sending up a new growth early the following season.

Gibraltarica.....⅓ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

ICE PLANT (See *Mesembryanthemum*)

INCARVILLEA (Hardy Gloxinia) [hP-18 in.] From among China's treasures comes this choice perennial. It produces a group of vivid green leaves, similar to the *Ailanthus* in form, above which tall strong stems carry several tubular flowers. These blossoms have a broad expanded five-lobed brim and are rich rosy carmine with bronze marking at the throats, much like the *Gloxineas*. It succeeds well in the sunny border.

Delavayi.....Pkt. 25c

IPOMOEA [hA-C-12 ft.] The luxurious rapid growth of this class of climbers recommends them for use as screens over porches and arbors. Their foliage is dense, of varying shades of green, and the leaves of certain sorts are of great size. The flowers resemble those of the Morning Glory, but are usually much larger, and in a broad range of delicate colorings. To hasten the germination, soak the seed for several hours before planting.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory) A stout, twining variety with broad, smooth leaves and delightful violet-hued flowers that remain open during the evening. Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Early Flowering Sky Blue (Heavenly Blue) This remarkable vine grows rapidly and supplies a quantity of huge, dark green, glossy leaves. The blossoms are clear sky blue with cream-colored throats. ½ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Grandiflora Alba (Moon Flower) A vine that surpasses all others of its class in size and beauty of flowers. These are extremely large, pure white, and sweet scented. Ten or a dozen of them open each evening, to bloom until morning. . . Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Imperialis Large Flowered Mixed (Japanese Morning Glory) One of the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The plant grows very quickly and supplies handsome foliage which is only surpassed by the beauty of the flowers. These attain a large size and appear in a wide range of radiant colors and with odd markings. Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Setosa (Brazilian Morning Glory) Clusters of pretty blue or purple flowers appear on this large growing vine. Each blossom bears a pink star in its center. Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT (See *Cardinal Climber* and *Cypress Vine*)

JACK-AND-THE-BEAN-STALK (See *Kudzu Vine*)

JAPANESE BELL FLOWER (See *Platycodon*)

JAPANESE HOP (See *Humulus*)

JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachryma) [hA-12 in.] The narrow corn-like leaves of this odd ornamental grass bear numerous little sprays of flowers. These soon form seed which are the most interesting part of the plant. The seeds have a hard lustrous coat of a slaty color, and years ago they were much used for stringing as beads. In arranging bouquets, the leafy stems are attractive as greenery with flowers that have little foliage of their own. ¼ lb. 30c; pkt. 10c

JOSEPH'S COAT (See *Amaranthus Tricolor*)

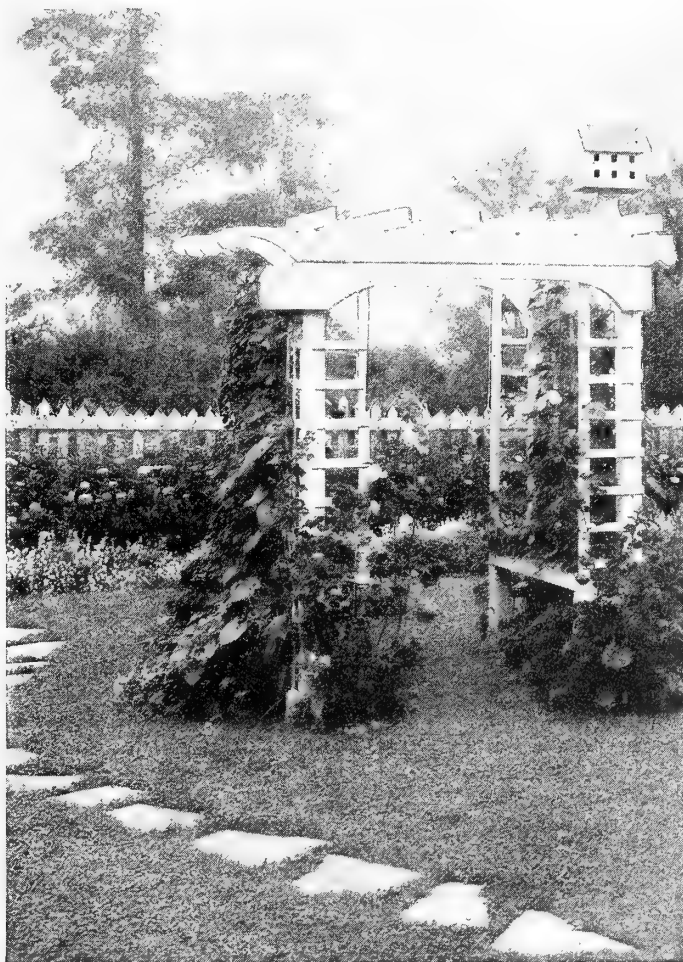
KAULFUSSIA [hA-10 in.] Gracefully poised on long stems, the intense blue blossoms of this African plant make a pleasing effect in beds or borders. The single Aster-like flowers, 1¼ inches across, with drooping petals, are freely produced for several weeks in midsummer. The plant thrives in medium rich soil in a sunny situation.

Amelloides.....Pkt. 10c

KENILWORTH IVY (See *Linaria*)

KOCHIA (Mexican Fire Bush, Summer Cypress) [hA-2½ ft.] The symmetry and attractive appearance of this hedge plant make it a favorite with the home gardener. The moss-like foliage remains clear, bright green until frost, when it turns to a beautiful bronze red. The plants grow easily in moderately rich soil.

Childsi.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



This pretty arbor has Hollyhocks at the corners, and vines of the *Ipomoea* class clambering over the sides.

Read the Descriptions

on these pages



Lantana needs plenty of sunshine whether grown indoors as a pot plant or outdoors as a shrub.

KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk) [hP-C-30 ft.] This great vine will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet the first season. When once established it may grow from 40 to 50 feet in a season. The large, bright green leaves afford excellent shade, and the climber is further embellished with small clusters of rosy pea-shaped flowers.

It will thrive in the poorest soil... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

LACE FERN (See *Asparagus, Plumosus Nanus*)

LADY'S SLIPPER (See *Balsam*)

LANTANA [tP-2 ft.] A Brazilian shrub that makes a splendid display the first season from seed. Above the large somber green leaves Verbena-like clusters of fragrant flowers rise in prolonged succession. In a single cluster all the shades of crimson, rose, yellow, and orange appear.

Hybrida Mixed..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

LARKSPUR [hA-3 ft.] Annual Delphiniums are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage of soft green which sets off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms. The colors are very satisfying, for they range from pure white through soft shades of lavender and pink to brilliant hues. They bloom from early summer until fall.

Double Tall Stock Flowered

Branching Sorts The following varieties with lateral branches are quite spreading, but they produce many fine spikes.

Sky Blue

Dark Blue or Purple

Pink

Lustrous Carmine

White

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Upright Class This newer form produces plants with erect branches affording longer stems for cutting.

Los Angeles

Exquisite Pink Improved

White Spire

Mixed

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Giant Hyacinth Flowered A type producing single large tapering spikes closely packed with double blossoms.

Mixed..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

LATHYRUS, Latifolius (Perennial Sweet Pea)

[hP-C-5 ft.] This sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage bears handsome flowers, also pea-shaped, in large clusters of 8 or 10 each; they are somewhat thick and waxy in appearance. The vine may be trained upon a support, but it is also well adapted to scramble over rocks and other rugged places. The plants bloom for a long period, although in a northern latitude they die at frost to renew growth in the spring.

Crimson

Pink Beauty

White

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

LAVATERA (Annual Mallow)

[hA-3 ft.] The showy flowers and large downy leaves of these annual Mallows produce a decorative effect in hedges or borders. The large cup-shaped blooms, two to three inches across, are borne on short stems in the axils of the upper leaves. They bloom profusely during the entire summer and make long-keeping cut flowers. In habit they are rather spreading, but this is an advantage as they may be sown late to fill a vacant spot following spring flowers.

Splendens Alba Large silky white flowers.

Splendens Rosea Bright rose pink flowers.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

LAVENDER (*Lavandula Vera*)

[hP-2 ft.] This is the lavender our grandmothers grew and dried. It is a pleasing addition to the home garden, too, because of the feathery gray foliage, the little lavender flowers, and the dainty fragrance. A native of dry, sandy wastes, this plant may easily be cultivated in any garden soil. (See *Lavandula spica*, page 46.)..... Pkt. 10c



[A grouping of Blue Flax, *Linum perenne*. The dainty blossoms are borne abundantly.]

Study Planting Directions

on the seed packets

LEPTOSYNE (Sea Dahlia) [tP-20 in.] This California sea-side plant with succulent divided foliage will thrive in a sunny situation. It starts to bloom in 90 days. The large daisy-like flowers with their bright yellow petals surrounding a golden disc make splendid cut flowers. They continue to blossom through a long season. In a mild climate the plant is hardy, but in the North it should be started early and planted out when the weather is settled.

Maritima.....Pkt. 10c

LILIUM, Regale [hP-3 ft.] Lilies from seed are perfectly hardy and will furnish fine flowers the second season and thereafter. Occasionally in a mild climate they bloom the first year. This exquisite variety is one of the finest in existence. The delightfully scented trumpet-shaped flowers are white, slightly tinged with pink, and flushed yellow at the throat. Blooming early in July it is welcome in the garden and equally desirable for early forcing....Pkt. 15c

LINUM The flax family numbers several varieties with such brilliant flowers that they deserve a place in the home garden. While the life of the individual flowers is short, the continued succession prolongs the blooming season through the summer. The plants have slender foliage and are dainty in appearance. They are quite suitable for growing in beds or low borders.

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax) [hA-18 in.] Produces clusters of saucer-shaped flowers of a glossy bright red with dark centers.....Oz. 40c

Perenne Blue [hP-18 in.] Of graceful form with arching stems carrying small sky-blue blossoms veined darker blue and with light centers.....½ oz. 40c
Pkts. 10c each

LINARIA This interesting species bears flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons ending in single elongated spurs. It includes both trailing and erect growing varieties which are little known but worthy of greater attention.

Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy) [hP-C-3 ft.] A hardy trailing plant with small bright green leaves and individual flowers of lavender with orange lips. The foliage, which resembles English Ivy in miniature, is so graceful that the vine could well be grown for this alone. It is especially suited for window boxes and for semi-shaded moist spots in rock gardens.....Pkt. 10c

Maroccana Mixed [hA-15 in.] This is an erect sort with finely cut foliage and with blossoms clustered on upright spikes. The colors which are varied embrace many shades of crimson, orange, and blue. Usually the lower lip is white which accentuates the other colors. The plant is in flower within two months from sowing; it is valuable for the border and for cutting, too.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

LOBELIA Everyone who has planted Lobelias in his garden knows how effective they are. Varieties differ in color and habit, but all of them bear dainty flowers somewhat like tiny butterflies in form. The annuals because of their low growth and compactness of foliage are invaluable for edgings and for use in rock gardens. They are covered with flowers for a long season.

Celestial or True Blue [hA-4 in.] The finest variety with green foliage. The flowers are bright blue with tiny white throats.

Crystal Palace Compacta [hA-4 in.] Plants with dark stems and leaves tinged with reddish brown. They make an effective contrast with green foliage. The flowers are deep blue.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 75; pkt. 10c

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower) [hP-2 ft.] A magnificent hardy native plant, erect growing with long showy spikes adorned with dazzling scarlet flowers.....Pkt. 25c

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (See Nigella)

LUNARIA (Honesty, St. Peter's Penny, Money Plant) [hB-2½ ft.] Oval seed pods, translucent and silvery, have given this unusual plant its whimsical common names. Sprays of it are ornamental with straw flowers in winter bouquets, and it is chiefly for this purpose that it is cultivated. It is a biennial, but it may be treated as an annual if the seed is sown early.

Biennis.....½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF (See Balloon Vine)

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING (See Amaranthus Caudatus)

LUPIN The foliage of all varieties of Lupin is in the form of many lance-like rays about a common center. Pea-shaped blossoms are compactly placed on upright tapering spikes. The plants prefer a semi-shaded spot, and should be sown where they are to remain.

Hartwegii [hA-2 ft.] Branching in habit, this class forms many fine large flowered spikes and is the best annual type for cutting.

Dark Blue	Light Blue	Rose
	Mixed	

Any one of the above: Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Texensis [hA-12 in.] The wild Blue Bonnet of Texas, particularly useful in dry situations.....Oz. 35c

Polyphyllus Mixed [hP-3 ft.] This beautiful hardy type is taller than the annual varieties. It produces a continuous succession of noble spikes in a wide range of colors. ½ oz. 40c
Pkts. 10c each



Plant Lupins in moist soil where they will get morning sun and afternoon shade.

Need Flowers for



The new Guinea Gold Marigold combines well with annual Larkspur.

MARIGOLD [hA] Late in the season when many other growing things are past their prime, these plants supply an abundance of decorative blossoms. Their tones of orange and yellow blend well when the flowers are arranged loosely in bowls and vases. The bright green foliage is finely cut, and the stems are stout. Tall Marigolds give charm to the border, while the dwarfs are valuable for bedding and make ideal edging plants.

African Tall Double (Tagetes erecta) [2½ ft.] Very large globular flowers composed of compact tubular or quilled petals. The stems should be cut carefully to avoid the somewhat disagreeable odor when bruised.

Lemon Queen Clear lemon yellow.

Orange Prince Rich, deep orange.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed Pleasing combination of the above varieties to produce a rich effect..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Guinea Gold (African) [2 ft.] Carnation-like petals and unusually brilliant golden color, make this flower outstanding among Marigolds. It lacks much of the pungent odor of other Marigolds. The plant blooms very freely, and practically all of the flowers are double. ¼ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

French (Tagetes patula) This Marigold is more floriferous than the African, but bears smaller flowers. As a rule, instead of being quilled the petals are flat and over-lapping. They are often two-toned, too, which adds to their beauty.

Tall Double Sorts [2½ ft.] These are useful for border decoration and produce handsome cut flowers.

Dark Brown Gold Striped Lemon Orange Mixed

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Double Varieties [10 in.] These are the most noteworthy of the French strains, and the symmetrically rounded plants have few equals for bedding and edging. The blooming period is long, and the brilliant shades of the well-formed flowers stand out strikingly against the dark foliage.

Gold Striped Golden Ball Light Yellow Maroon

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Single [8 in.] This variety is quite similar in habit and usefulness to the dwarf double sorts except that each blossom has a single row of petals of rich golden yellow, beautifully blotched at the center with a clean edged spot of velvety garnet.

Legion of Honor..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

MARVEL OF PERU (See Four o'clock)

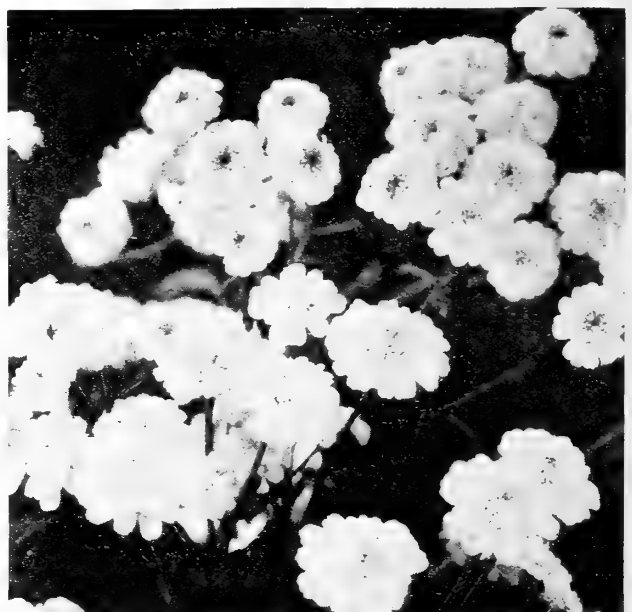
MALLOW (See Hibiscus, Lavatera)

MANDEVILLEA (Chilian Jasmine) [tP-C-10 ft.] A fine summer climber suitable for a mild climate, such as California's, as the plant is only partially hardy. The vine produces loose groupings of leaves and great clusters of large white or yellow blossoms of waxy substance. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, five petaled, about 2 inches across, with a fragrance something like that of Jasmine.

Suaevolens Pkt. 15c

MATRICARIA (Feverfew) [hP-2 ft.] If sown early, this, the real perennial Feverfew, will bloom promptly the first season. The plants are erect and bushy with finely cut dark green foliage. The double button-like flowers are dainty white and grow in terminal clusters; they are excellent for cutting. The plants are attractive in the garden, too, and bloom all summer-long.

Capensis..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



Feverfew, *Matricaria*, is one of the best white flowers to use with those of bright color.

Special Uses?

see pages 90 and 91

MATTHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock) [hA-15 in.] Sweet perfume during the twilight hours or following a shower where these plants grow is sufficient reason for including them in every garden. They bear many small mauve-colored flowers resembling those of single Stocks.

Bicornis.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM In their native homes these plants are found growing luxuriantly in barren rocky places and dry sand because they store up moisture in their succulent stems and thick foliage. For this reason and because they are low-growing, they are well adapted for use on dry banks and in sunny situations in rock gardens.

Crystallinum (Ice Plant) [hA-6 in.] The foliage of this plant sparkles like ice crystals, making it very ornamental as it trails over the ground. The flowers are small and pinkish white, and their slender petals look as though they might be made of fine glass. In Northern climates the seed should be started indoors, and the young plants set out only when the weather is warm. ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Tricolor (Dew Plant) [hA-6 in.] The flowers of this variety are larger than those of Crystallinum and more attractive on account of their crimson, pink, and white shadings which appear in circles around a central disc of deeper coloring. The plant makes an excellent ground cover, especially in the South.Pkt. 10c

MIGNONETTE [hA-12 in.] Its delicious scent has given great popularity to this modest plant which the French have named "Little Darling." The vigorous branches clothed in dark green leaves are quite spreading, and they bear cone-shaped spikes of unassuming blossoms useful in combination with showier cut flowers that lack fragrance. The plants do well in full sun, but they also thrive in partial shade.

Red Goliath Golden Goliath White Goliath

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Machet.....½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant) [hA-12 in.] Leaves that droop and fold at the slightest touch make this plant an interesting addition either to the outdoor summer garden or to the inside window garden in winter. The phenomenon also takes place naturally each night and in damp weather. The plant bears small rosy-lilac blossoms which are as dainty as the fern-like foliage.

Pudica.....Pkt. 10c

MIMULUS [tP-10 in.] Among the plants that do well in semi-shaded and moist spots Mimulus must be mentioned. It is tender, but blooms well the first season. As the seed is fine, it is best to start it under glass.

Moschatus (Musk Plant) The musky scent of this variety perfumes the air around it. Chiefly a foliage plant, but it bears numerous yellow tubular flowers.Pkt. 15c

Tigrinus (Monkey Flower) Bears large brilliantly colored and spotted flowers in shades of yellow, orange, and coppery red. The outspread petals give each flower an amusing appearance, like a monkey's face. Pkt. 15c

MINA LOBATA [hA-C-12 ft.] Of luxuriant growth in a mild climate, this valuable Mexican climber will also flower in a Northern latitude, although later in the season. The vine is clothed with large heart-shaped leaves deeply lobed, and it bears many handsome floral sprays in pairs. The buds are scarlet, and as the blossoms expand they gradually change from brilliant orange to primrose.Pkt. 10c

MONKEY FLOWER (See Mimulus)

MOON FLOWER (See Ipomoea)

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus Major) (See also Ipomoea) [hA-C-10 ft.] Picture your garden fence covered with the dewy foliage and blossoms of a superior Morning Glory in the early summer mornings. The heart-shaped leaves are of fine green color, and the multitudes of trumpet-shaped flowers come in beautiful clear colors. They close at nightfall, but in the early hours of the day they open in all their splendor.

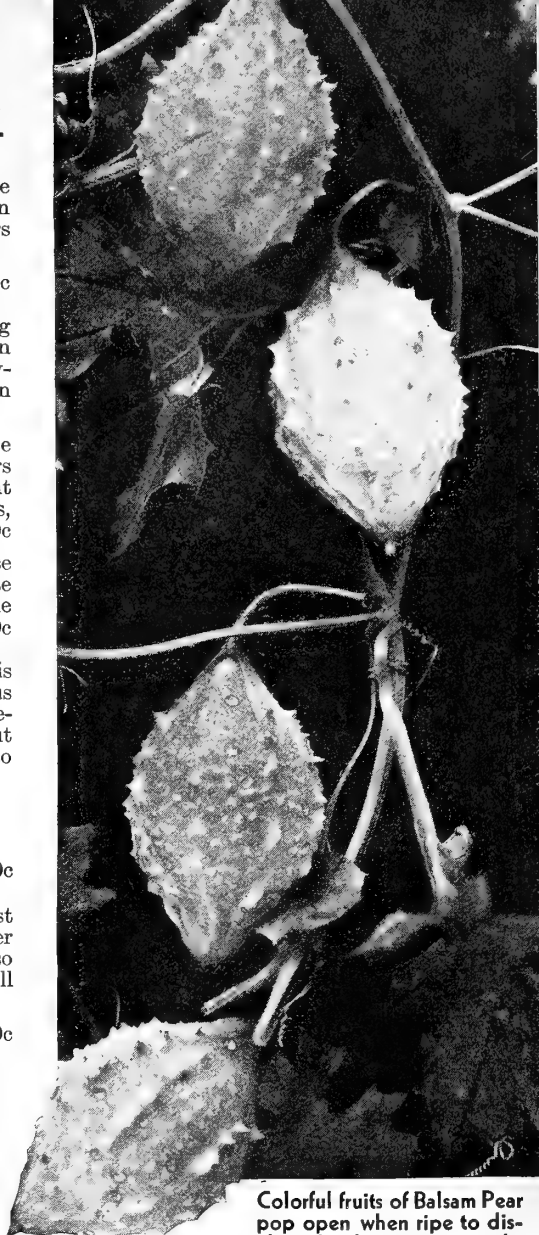
Blue Crimson Mixed

Each of the above: ¼ lb. 35c; pkt. 10c

MOSS ROSE (See Portulaca)

MOURNING BRIDE (See Scabiosa)

MUSK PLANT (See Mimulus)



Colorful fruits of Balsam Pear pop open when ripe to disclose bright crimson seeds.

MOMORDICA [hA-C-10 ft.] Festooned over a trellis, the lacy foliage of this climber furnishes an excellent background for the yellow flowers which are followed by peculiar dangling fruits. These are irregularly furrowed, warty, and green when young. As they mature, they turn brilliant yellow and when ripe burst open to disclose the pulp spotted with blood red seeds.

Balsam Apple (Balsamina) Vine somewhat smaller than that of Balsam Pear; fruits nearly spherical.

Balsam Pear (Charantia) Bears cylindrical elongated fruits. In the young state these are sometimes boiled and eaten.

Each of the above: ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not) [hhP-R-8 in.] While this charming spring flower will grow in the open border, there is some partially shaded damp spot in almost every garden where it will flourish and be a joy. The Alpine variety which we offer is of rather spreading habit with velvety leaves, above which rise the pretty floral clusters of dainty five-petaled blossoms. The flowers, a clear Wedgwood blue with tiny yellowish eyes, are borne in profusion. Start early for flowers the first season or sow in summer for blooms the following spring.

Alpestris Blue.....¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES (See Smilax)

Flowers with Unusual Fragrance



The brilliant yellow of Golden Gleam is especially effective combined with Ageratum and Sweet Alyssum.

NASTURTIUM (*Tropaeolum*) [hhA] When some visitor, returning from Peru, introduced Nasturtiums to gardeners he conferred a great blessing, for today it is one of our foremost flowering plants. It starts to bloom at an early stage, and for length of blossoming period it has no equal providing the flowers are picked before seed is formed. The odd-shaped flowers with their open throats and trailing spurs are well liked for cutting. The circular leaves should always be used with the blossoms in bouquets. With the exception of blue, the color range is complete.

Tall Varieties (Trailing) [5 ft.] These climbing or running sorts are chiefly of the "Lobbianum" class which produces flowers of better form and larger than the common tall or "Majus" varieties. They are admirably adapted to covering a fence or trellis or to droop over a retaining wall.

Brilliant Beautiful bright scarlet with dark leaves.

Crimson A dark crimson flower of velvety substance.

Dunnett's Orange Fine orange colored blossoms.

Golden Queen A rich sunflower yellow with dark leaves.

Ruby A charming shade of brilliant rose.

Each of the above: 2 oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Varieties [12 in.] These low-growing bushy kinds are often called "Tom Thumb." They form symmetrical plants of uniform stature well suited for edgings or borders.

Aurora A handsome terracotta coloring.

Crimson A rich crimson.

Empress of India Vivid scarlet flowers with dark leaves.

Golden King Dark foliage and golden yellow flowers.

Vesuvius Brilliant salmon red; dark leaves.

Any one of the above:
2 oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Mixed....2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c;
lb. \$1.25; pkt. 10c

Double Golden Gleam [3 ft.] This is the only double or semi-double Nasturtium that comes true from seed. The fragrant golden yellow blossoms, carried on long stems, are attractive as cut flowers, and the somewhat trailing plants are ornamental in any garden. You will be astonished at the wealth of blossoms the plants produce. Several thousand from one packet of seed have been reported by some of our customers.....
.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

NEMESIA [hA] This is an excellent edging plant, not so well known nor so generally used as it should be. The bushy plants are symmetrical and send up countless slender stalks crowned with flowers. The blossoms are dainty and fairy-like, something like those of *Schizanthus*, and often the lower part of the flower is of a color contrasting with the upper part. When in bloom, they are a riot of color. They may be trimmed back as they fade, and usually they will flower again the same season.

Compacta Blue Gem [8 in.] A striking variety with clear Forget-me-not blue flowers.

Compacta Triumph Mixed [8 in.] A brilliant blend containing almost every color of the spectrum from deepest red through orange, yellow, and blue to dark purple. Of tidy habit.

Grandiflora Suttoni Mixed [12 in.] These plants and flowers are larger than those of *Compacta*, and the plants are slightly more spreading. The lower lobes of the blossoms are often beautifully spotted. The colors are chiefly in warm tones of red, yellow, and orange.

Any one of the above: ⅓ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

NEMOPHILA [hA-6 in.] This is a native wild flower from the California woods, but it does well under almost all conditions in other parts of the country. It is quite spreading in growth. The divided leaves of the little plants are bright green and hairy and are covered with saucer-shaped blossoms about an inch across. They are useful in low beds or as a ground cover in patches. Seed should be sown in the open ground where the plants are to remain.

Insignis Blue (Baby Blue Eyes) A beautiful sky blue, shading lighter toward the center....½ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

are Pleasing Additions

to your planting list

NICOTIANA [hA-2 ft.] You will have rare perfume in the garden both morning and evening as well as fine decoration in the border if you plant this airy member of the Tobacco family. The graceful stems, slightly branching, rise above the leaves of vivid green and bear clusters of gay blossoms. The flowers are like long horns with five flaring lobes at the margins.

Affinis Hybrids A variety of colors including white, lavender, purple, rose, and red. ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-mist) [hA-18 in.] Soft feathery foliage which partly conceals the blossoms has surrounded this plant with a bit of mystery as shown by its contrasting names of "Love-in-a-mist," "Devil-in-a-bush," and "Lady-in-the-green." The delicate ruff of petals forms a rosette with toothed edges, in the center of which is a dome-shaped pistil with stamens crooked fantastically above it and a wreath of mossy green fibers around it. The plant will grow in almost any garden soil from seed sown in the open ground.

Damascena (Miss Jekyll) A lovely variety with cornflower-blue, coquettish flowers on long stems quite suitable for picking. Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose) [hB-2½ ft.] Of the twilight blooming plants Evening Primrose is the most showy and attractive. The large open plants are well clothed with leaves and have numerous erect stalks arranged in the form of a candelabra. The flowers of brilliant yellow are often 3 inches across, and clusters of them decorate the tops of the upright spikes. The plants prefer a sunny spot, but will also do well in semi-shaded situations.

Lamarckiana ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

PAINTED DAISY (See Pyrethrum)

PAINTED TONGUE (See Salpiglossis)

PANSY [hA-8 in.] Gardeners who want Pansies that are really good must choose their seed with unusual care. It takes many years to develop perfect strains and great care to keep them stable. In the several strains which we offer, to suit different uses and different purses, it is our aim to approach the ideal plant. This ideal is robust and compact with handsome foliage. It should bear an abundance of five-petaled flowers of fine velvety texture, circular in outline, on stiff stems.

Large Flowered A very desirable bedding strain, incorrectly called "Trimardeau" by many people. The flowers are of good size and shape, superior to the usual English bedding sorts which normally have smaller and less well formed flowers.

Black An intense velvety jet black.

Emperor William Fine indigo blue with deeper blue center.

Lord Beaconsfield Lower petals purple; upper petals white, flushed lavender.

Purple A handsome sort, rich violet purple.

White Splendid large flowers, glistening pure white.

Yellow A very popular, clear golden yellow.

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c

Choice Mixed A special mixture of fine sorts in a wide range of colors, shades, and markings. . . ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Trimardeau Another large flowering class with well rounded flowers. Normally, the upper two petals are of the same single color, contrasting with another shade in the three lower petals which are beautifully blotched. An excellent bedding mixture in many colors, chiefly the rich darker shades. ¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Steele's Mastodon A vigorous Oregon type, particularly desirable for cutting as the plants are taller and have longer stems. Esteemed in California for bedding. A fine blend for bright effects. Pkt. 25c

Maple Leaf Giants This is an entirely distinct type of Pansy. It has the largest flowers and the most vigorous plants we have ever seen. The color range is remarkable. Pkt. 50c

Swiss Giant or Roggli Within the last few years the blossoms of this strain have been remarkably improved in every way. The plants are compact in habit and they produce immense circular flowers for a long blooming season.

Berna Deep blue

Lake of Thun, Ullswater Blue with blotches of much deeper shade.

Alpenglow Rich garnet tones with handsome markings.

Rhinegold Golden petals and striking deep brown blotches. Any one of the above: ¼ oz. \$1.00; pkt. 50c

Mixed A collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies. ¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 25c

Geneva Super Giants We consider this, our own reselection of a Swiss expert's masterpiece, to be the highest development of the Roggli type. Mammoth flowers of heavy texture, long stems, and unequalled colors. Pkt. 50c



In the twilight, tall stalks of Evening Primrose display golden clusters of sweetness.

Even the Best Seed in the World

PETUNIA [hA] What

flowers succeed under more unfavorable conditions than Petunias? And what flowers lend themselves to more uses? When massed in beds they truly form "a sea of color." As low border plants they are kaleidoscopic in their shades and tints. In window boxes or overhanging a terrace wall they are brilliant trailers. They make good house plants, too, the fringed and double flowering varieties supplying magnificent blossoms. These low-spreading plants with their trumpet flowers love the sunshine, they often bloom within 2 months after seed is sown, and when frost comes they will still be making a brave display.



Giant Ruffled and Fringed Petunias are even better as house plants than as garden flowers.

Hybrida [2 ft.] Bushy plants of great value for massing in beds or grouping in the border to replace early spring flowers. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous show.

Blue King Quite unusual in color, steely blue.

Crimson King Almost a pure royal crimson.

Howard's Star Crimson with pure white star.

Rose King Deep rose with a light throat.

Violet King A rich deep violet of velvety substance.

White A very showy clear, snow-white.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Fine Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Nana Erecta [14 in.] As an edging, or for dotting the front of a border, these low growers with their dainty petite single blossoms are superb. The plants bear bountifully.

Rose of Heaven Bright rose.

Rosy Morn Rosy pink with large white throat.

Heavenly Blue An excellent silvery, sky-blue.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c



This low growing Petunia (Nana Erecta) makes an excellent ground cover.

Balcony or Trailing [15 in.] To droop over the edge of a window box or to overhang a terrace, these are the best Petunias to select. They differ from the bushy varieties by producing longer, more spreading plants. In their several colors the single flowers are very gay, either alone or in combination.

Blue Deep violet blue. **Rose** Vivid rosy pink.

White Satin white. **Mixed**

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c

Giant Ruffled and Fringed [14 in.] These single blossoms are immense. Because of the vigor that goes into the blossoms, the plants themselves are often relatively small. The flowers are all gracefully fringed or ruffled at the flaring edge of their trumpets, they come in colors that are rich and gorgeous, and they are usually delicately veined inside their wide open throats.

Pride of Portland Rosy carmine veined with purple.

Romany Lass Coppery crimson, veined dark throat.

Theodosia Soft rosy pink with veined yellow throat.

White Beauty Satin white, slightly veined apple green.

Pkts. 50c each

Mixed..... Pkt. 25c

Giants of California [13 in.] The largest single Petunias known. Many are charmingly frilled; some have plain wavy edges in a wide range of colors; all have beautifully veined interiors.

Mixed..... Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Giants of California Mixed [10 in.] These flowers are very large and open-throated, and they come in a wide range of colors. The plants are compact in habit. They are more suitable for window box or pot plants than for garden use..... Pkt. 50c

Maximum Double Fringed Practically 100 per cent double and mostly giant flowered in our trials. The colors are usually in the lighter shades..... Pkt. \$1.00

Mixed [12 in.]..... Pkt. 75c

Dwarf Mixed [10 in.] (See page 49.)..... Pkt. \$1.25

Double Fringed Mixed [12 in.] An excellent strain producing in our trials fully 35 per cent of perfectly double fringed flowers in many colors and shades... Pkt. 50c

May Fail

without proper planting and care

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower) [tP-15 ft.] In the mild climate of our Southern States and in parts of California, this climber is of rapid luxuriant growth and quite hardy. In northern latitudes it is a pretty vine for growing in a pot indoors, or for setting out in a sunny spot with southern exposure in summer to be trained on strings or a trellis. The five-lobed pointed leaves are graceful and of a rich dark green. They make a good background for the curiously formed flowers around which centers an interesting American legend. Each flower, about two inches across, is a ten-pointed star with a central fringed ruff and elaborate pistil and stamens. The blossoms are delicate sky blue.

Coerulea Grandiflora, Southern Beauty.....Pkt. 10c

PASSION FLOWER (See Passiflora)

PELARGONIUM (See Geranium)

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue) [hP-2 ft.] Though a perennial this plant will bloom freely the first season if started early inside and transplanted outdoors when the Tulips have passed. The plants produce numerous upright stalks, with little tendency to become ragged in appearance; they possess shiny green leaves and bear large spikes of gayly colored tubular flowers. The blossoms with their flaring lobes come in a wide range of colors, and their light colored throats are often beautifully spotted. A continuity of bloom is maintained during a long period.

Gloxinoides Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

PHACELIA [hA-8 in.] Blue flowering plants are always welcome. This low-growing sort is a desirable plant for edgings and for rock gardens. It is compact, has rich green foliage, and bears a wealth of spreading bell-shaped flowers in clusters. In color they are a vivid gentian blue relieved at the throats by prominent white anthers. They are among the earliest of annual bloomers and last throughout the summer.

Campanularia..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

PHEASANT'S EYE (See Adonis)

PHLOX DRUMMONDI [hA-12 in.] Early Texas settlers were delighted with the wild Phlox that made the landscape vivid with color. From these American wild flowers have come the splendid varieties that gardeners have at their disposal today. By selection and breeding, modern Phlox Drummondii has become more regular and compact in habit, the blossoms have become larger and better in shape, and the clusters have become more dense and symmetrical. Today the plants bear many broad clusters of large five-petaled flowers. For variety and combinations of bright fresh colorings they are unequalled, and they flower freely during the entire summer. You will be pleased with them in your garden border.

Chamois Rose	Maroon	Pink (Carnea)	Scarlet
Scarlet (White Eye)	Violet	White	Yellow

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed The best large flowered varieties, unexcelled for profusion of bloom and well blended in a wide range of brilliant colors..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Star Mixed The petals of these flowers have fringed or toothed edges, darker centers, and margins of a different shade, giving them the appearance of twinkling stars. Otherwise, they are similar in habit to the large flowering kinds..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern) [hP-18 in.] Suggestive of the Orient are the orange red colors of this Japanese plant. The flaming lanterns are unique in form. Ranged as they are along stiff stems they are effective for winter decoration in the house. Either with silvery Lunaria or with perennial Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*), they are of special beauty. Pods do not usually develop until the second year, but the small yellow and brown flowers are unobtrusively pleasing, and *Physalis* is a valuable addition to any perennial border. The plants grow easily from seed and tend to self-sow.

Francheti..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

PERIWINKLE (See Vinca)



If given rich warm soil and plenty of sunshine, Phlox Drummondii will bloom all summer until frost.

Is Your Backyard Colorful

or bleak and bare?



Poppy seeds must be sown where the plants are to remain. These are of the Shirley variety.

PIN CUSHION FLOWER (See Scabiosa)

PINKS (See Dianthus)

PIQUERIA TRINERVA (See Stevia)

POPPY There is something lacking in your garden or border unless you have poppies of one kind or another. For every child and every grown-up knows and loves these flowers and associates them with summer. What a glorious riot of color they bring, with almost every shade of the rainbow available in the wide range of varieties! There are both double and single blossoms, and both are delicate in texture and graceful in form. As a rule, the individual flowers do not last long, but numerous others follow in rapid succession to replace them, and the gay show goes on.

Shirley [hA-18 in.] This delightful group sprang originally from the common European Field Poppy, which everyone knows as the Flanders Field Poppy of the World War. The plants with their deeply cut foliage, slender hairy stems, and silky petaled blossoms, often fluted, present a delicate airy picture as they nod in the slightest breeze.

Single American Legion This is a dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. The best substitute for the wild Flanders Poppy. . . . ½ oz. 40c

Single Mixed A superb blend of this beautiful type of Poppy ranging in color from pure white through tones of salmon, pink, and rose to brightest carmine-red. . . . Oz. 40c

Double Pink Shades This charming sort with its double and semi-double flowers in several shades of pink is of great merit. . . . ½ oz. 40c

Pkts. 10c each

Tall Somniferum [hA-3 ft.] It is to this class that the Opium Poppy of the Orient belongs, but we do not handle the seed of that particular variety. These robust plants are of imposing stature, carry an abundance of thick wide leaves, and bear large flowers on stout stems.

Single Mixed A varied collection of single deeply cupped flowers, many with fringed petals.

Double Carnation Flowered Mixed Perfectly double, globular flowers with fringed petals in many brilliant colors.

Double Peony Flowered Mixed Bold double ball shaped blooms, plain edged petals, resembling the Peony in form.

Double Choice Mixed A wide selection of vivid colors chosen from the Carnation and Peony types.

Any one of the above: Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy) [hP-R-18 in.] This hardy Poppy slightly resembles the delicately formed annual Shirley. However, the plants are somewhat different in habit and contain many shades of yellow and orange. At its base each plant forms a neat tuft of finely cut leaves above which rise bare wiry stems holding cup-shaped single flowers. Iceland Poppies are valuable in a hardy border or in a permanent rock garden, and when in bud they are desirable for cutting.

Coonara Pink Hybrids Clear shades of salmon pink. A new Australian variety of great beauty. . . . ¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

Sunbeam Since it is more thrifty, with finer stems and handsomer flowers, this is an improvement over the original Iceland strain. The plants will produce flowers the first season from seed sown early, and the blossoms are unequalled for cutting.

Orange Yellow White

Any one of the above: ⅓ oz. 35c; pkt. 15c

Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Oriente [hP-2½ ft.] These are the royal members of the Poppy family. They are majestic in all their characteristics, have magnificent foliage, sturdy stems, huge cup-shaped flowers with crinkled petals, and large decorative pods. In the herbaceous border they form a gorgeous picture.

Red Glowing scarlet with bases of petals bluish black.

Hybrids A splendid collection in shades of white, rose, lavender, orange, and crimson.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

POOR MAN'S ORCHID (See Schizanthus)

A Few Packets of Ferry's Seeds

will work wonders

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon Head) [hP-3 ft.] In mid-summer when hardy borders often lack bloom, this perennial comes into flower. From the spreading roots rise many erect, slender, wand-like stems decorated with narrow pointed leaves. Terminally they carry tapering floral spikes 6 to 8 inches long, bearing rows of small tubular blossoms set on four sides of the stem. The individual florets slightly resemble the Snapdragon and are a delightful shade of rosy lilac. An effective border plant and desirable for cutting.

Virginica..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

PLATYCODON (Japanese Bell Flower) [hP-18 in.] Above the silvery green foliage of this summer blooming perennial rise several slender stalks ending in handsome spikes adorned with large cup-shaped flowers. Just before opening, the buds look like small balloons. When expanded, the pointed lobes of the bells are slightly recurved resembling lilies. Their color is a deep blue with a sparkling sheen. It is excellent in the permanent border or in a semi-shaded rock garden where the color becomes more intense.

Grandiflora Blue.....Pkt. 10c

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) [hA-6 in.] This garden gem will thrive in a dry sunny spot where most other flowering plants would die of thirst. It is of spreading habit with fleshy stems, light green in color and often tinged with red. Small needle leaves give it a mossy appearance. The glossy cup-shaped single blossoms and rose-like double flowers about one inch across cover the plants and create a dazzling display of color throughout the summer.

Single This large flowering type with gay single flowers is very satisfactory.

Scarlet White Yellow

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed.. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Double Mixed Sometimes called "Bed of Roses." A choice blend which, while never entirely fixed, will produce a large percentage of doubles.. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

POT MARIGOLD

(See Calendula)

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil) [hP-R-12 in.] This trailing plant, quite similar in habit and foliage to the Strawberry, makes an excellent addition to the hardy border or the rock garden. It covers the ground well, is daintily formed, and the upright branching stems carry a quantity of five-petaled disc-like flowers.

Nepalensis (Miss Willmott) The blossoms are a lovely salmon-rose with dark centers.Pkt. 15c

POLYANTHUS (See Primula)

PRIMULA (Primrose) Certain varieties of this plant are tender, while others are hardy and give fine satisfaction in the open ground, preferably in rich soil and partial shade.

Chinensis [tP-10 in.] Beautiful pot plants for winter blooming. Heart-shaped leaves with toothed edges are topped by blossoms with fringed petals in colors from white through lavender, salmon, and rose to crimson.

Single Fringed Wide flowers, delicately fringed, from a fine collection of named varieties.....Pkt. 25c

Double Fringed Seed saved from a choice selection of superb double sorts.....Pkt. 50c

Malacoides (Baby Primrose) A favorite for growing outdoors in mild climates and one of the best Primroses for potting. Clusters of dainty lilac blossoms on long stems... Pkt. 25c

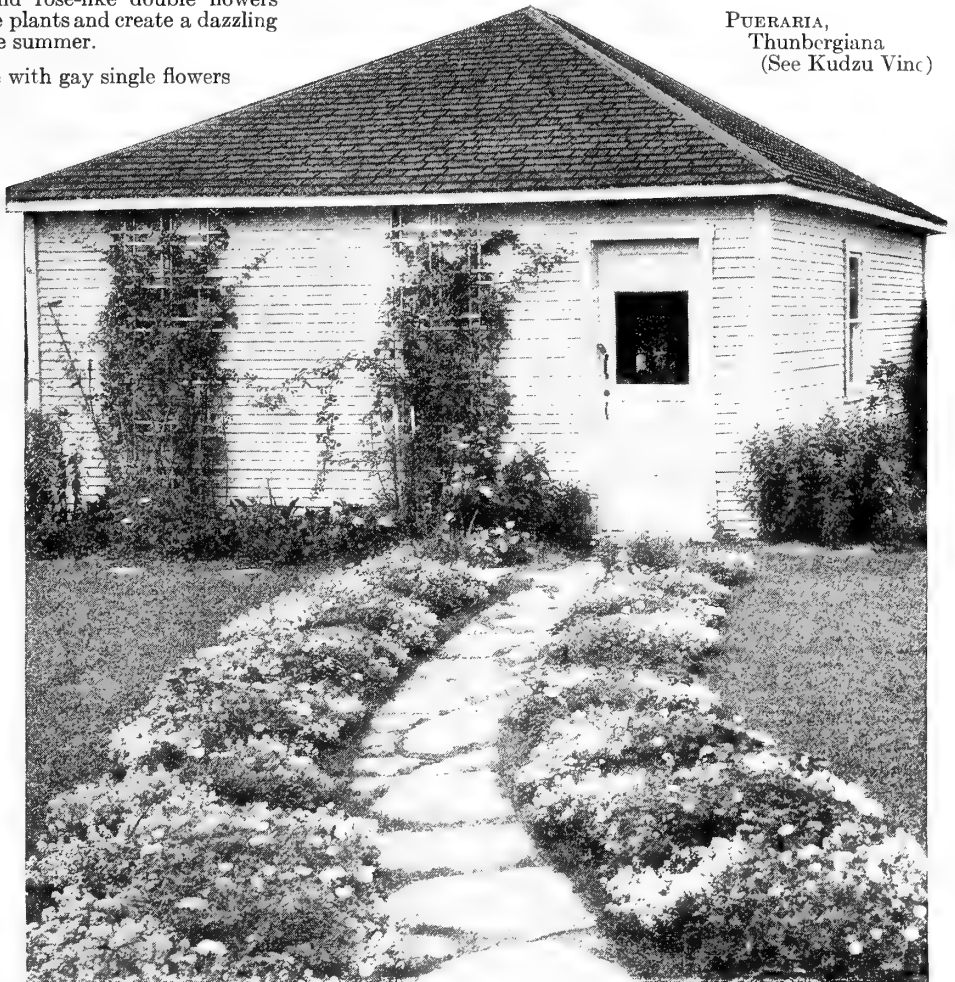
Hardy Varieties [hP-R-6 in.] In early spring these Primroses produce handsome rosettes of leaves from the centers of which rise lovely velvety flowers in a rich assortment of colors. They delight in a rich soil but do best in partial shade. They are treasures in a rock garden or in a low permanent border.

Auricula Clusters of fragrant flowers in shades of fawn, brown, and maroon with enveloping leaves.....Pkt. 25c

Veris Mixed (Polyanthus) Each stalk of this "Bunch Primrose" carries several flowers in a thick rounded cluster. Colors are purple, orange, and crimson.....Pkt. 15c

PRIMROSE (See Primula and Oenothera)

PUERARIA,
Thunbergiana
(See Kudzu Vine)



The bright colors of Portulaca combined with Ageratum and Sweet Alyssum outline the pathway to a garage.

Why Not Plant



A delightful grouping of Cone Flower (*Rudbeckia*) at the foot of natural stone steps.

PYRETHRUM This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and Matricaria and should play an important part in many a well planned garden. We list a sort desirable as a decorative foliage plant, and also handsome flowering sorts charming in the hardy border and useful for bouquets.

Aureum (Golden Feather) [tP-10 in.] An ornamental golden leaved bedding plant with white petaled blossoms. It should be used as an annual. Excellent contrasting effects are produced by planting it here and there in the herbaceous border. Pkt. 10c

Roseum (Painted Daisy) [hP-2 ft.] Though unfamiliar to many gardeners here, this hardy Persian Daisy has long been a favorite in European gardens. We whole-heartedly recommend it. The plants are erect growing, consisting of upright slender stalks adorned with fern-like leaves and carrying fine terminal blossoms.

Single Mixed Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center. ¼ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Double Mixed A fine percentage of fully double or crested flowers in shades of salmon, rose, crimson, and pure white. Pkt. 25c

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup) [hP-R-10 in.] This charming member of the Buttercup family bears large semi-double flowers sometimes as large as 2 inches across. The plants are compact, with leaves deeply lobed and toothed above which the lovely blossoms are borne on erect stems. The colors, in shades of yellow, orange, and red, are very attractive in the hardy border during the late spring and early summer.

Asiaticus. ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

RHODANTHE (Everlasting) [hA-12 in.] One of the most charming and graceful of the straw flowers. The plants are delicate in form, and many slender stalks ringed with light green clasping leaves carry numerous attractive blossoms. These look like drooping bells until they are fully expanded, when the outer petals form broad, starry discs exposing golden centers. In the open they are highly decorative, and they make good winter bouquets when dried slowly in a cool place.

Maculata White Dainty flowers with clear white petals.

Manglesi Rose Beautiful bright rose petals.

Mixed Blossoms appear in shades of white, pink, and rose.

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

RICINUS (Castor Bean) [tP] When quick shrub effects for temporary backgrounds or screens are needed, these tall tree-like plants are excellent. Their growth in a single season is remarkable, and they are highly ornamental. Their broad leaves, glossy green or metallic bronze in hue, are palm-shaped and beautifully lobed, and the long spikes of seed pods are scarlet or green. Only in an extremely mild climate where frosts are unknown are these plants hardy, and there they reach a height of many feet. Because they grow so rapidly, they require rich soil and plenty of water.

Sanguineus [6 ft.] Green leaves with red veining; stalks blood red; bears clusters of scarlet fruit.

Zanzibariensis [10 ft.] This hybrid sort is wonderfully vigorous, bearing huge leaves often 2 feet across and ranging in color from brilliant green to lustrous bronze.

Mixed [8 ft.] A desirable mixture of many fine varieties.

Any one of the above: ¼ lb. 50c; pkt. 10c

ROCK CRESS (See *Arabis*)

ROMNEYA [hP-4 ft.]

This gem from the native flowering plants of California, also known as the Matilija Poppy, is hardy and of stately beauty. It is branching and shrubby with frond-like silvery leaves. The beautiful, fragrant, cup-shaped flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, are borne terminally on strong stems. They are pure white, of delicate texture, and gracefully fluted around a central tuft of golden yellow stamens. The seed takes from 3 to 9 months to sprout, but the plants are well worth waiting for.



When you know the Painted Daisy, you will always want it in your garden.

Coulteri (California Tree Poppy). Pkt. 15c

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower) [hA-2 ft.] In pioneer days this was a familiar American wild flower of the prairies and the Southwest. Now the dignified descendants of this plant with their striking blossoms adorn many a home garden or shrubby foreground. The brown centers of the blossoms are cone-shaped, and they are surrounded by golden petals flecked velvety brown at the base.

Bicolor Superba. ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Some Flowers You Don't Know

along with the standbys

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) Large Flowered [hA-2½ ft.] For delicate grace, richness of coloring, and velvety texture, the regal Salpiglossis has practically no equal. From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. The gold veining of their deep throats is often pronounced and adds to their beauty. It is of easy culture and a great favorite in the open and for cutting.

Blue and Gold	Purple and Gold
Brown and Gold	Rose and Gold
Velvety Red	Velvety Violet

Crimson

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Superb Mixed.....¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

SCARLET FLAX (See Linum)

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower) Garden enthusiasts for many generations have been fascinated by the different members of this flower family. Our selections comprise the most decorative varieties of the annual and hardy types. All are very satisfying while growing in the open and make desirable flowers for bouquets.

Large Flowered Double (Mourning Bride) [hA-2½ ft.] Upright plant decorated with a good supply of toothed foliage from the base of which rise numerous tall wiry stalks. These bear terminal blooms about 2 inches across composed of compactly set tubular florets with dome-shaped centers. From the central florets project long stamens much as though pins were stuck into a cushion. The flowers are fragrant and are produced in great abundance.

Ageratum Blue	Red
Maroon	Rose
Peach Blossom	White
Yellow	

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Caucasica [hP-2 ft.] From a base of pale green lance-like leaves rise several straight leafless flower stalks about 18 inches long crowned with saucer-shaped blooms, 3 inches or more across. The flower is made up of an outer row of fluffy petaled florets and inner rings of massed tubular petals often with the center remaining in bud. A beautiful hardy sort, ideal in the permanent border, and blooming through the summer months.

Lavender Blue A beautiful shade.....Pkt. 15c

Columbaria [hP-18 in.] This is a South African form closely related to the Caucasica type. In habit it is more dwarf and somewhat more spreading and is graced with finely cut foliage. The flowers average 2 to 2½ inches across, and the fluted florets form dense heads. The stems are long and slender, splendid for cutting.

Lavender Rich mauve tone. **Pink** Deep rosy pink.
Pkts. 15c each

SAPONARIA (Soapwort, Bouncing Bet) [hA-6 in.] Blanketed with starry little blossoms during most of the summer, this satisfactory edging plant can be used as an attractive temporary filler among the permanent plants in a rock garden or in the front of the border. The dense foliage is bright green, and the blossoms are gay rosy scarlet.

Multiflora Compacta Red.....½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN [hA-10 ft.] Brilliant sprays of scarlet pea-shaped blossoms decorate this rapid growing pole or runner Bean. The large leaves form a dense mat of foliage. Following the vivid flowers, the plant bears long pods of superior flavor although somewhat stringy, and when more mature it produces excellent green shell Beans. Hence it fills a dual role, being valuable for food as well as for ornament.....Lb. 40c; pkt. 10c

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) Unrivalled for its dazzling color in masses or as a hedge, Scarlet Sage maintains its popularity from year to year. The dense dark green foliage of the compact plants forms a fine background for the countless spikes of tubular florets. The blue varieties are less showy, but for beauty of coloring or as cut flowers they are very desirable. Although Salvias are perennial and will live on in a mild climate, they should be treated as annuals and will bloom readily the first season if started early indoors.

Early Bonfire [tP-18 in.] An early type of Scarlet Sage; rather dwarf, but it grows evenly and bears a wealth of blossoms.¼ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

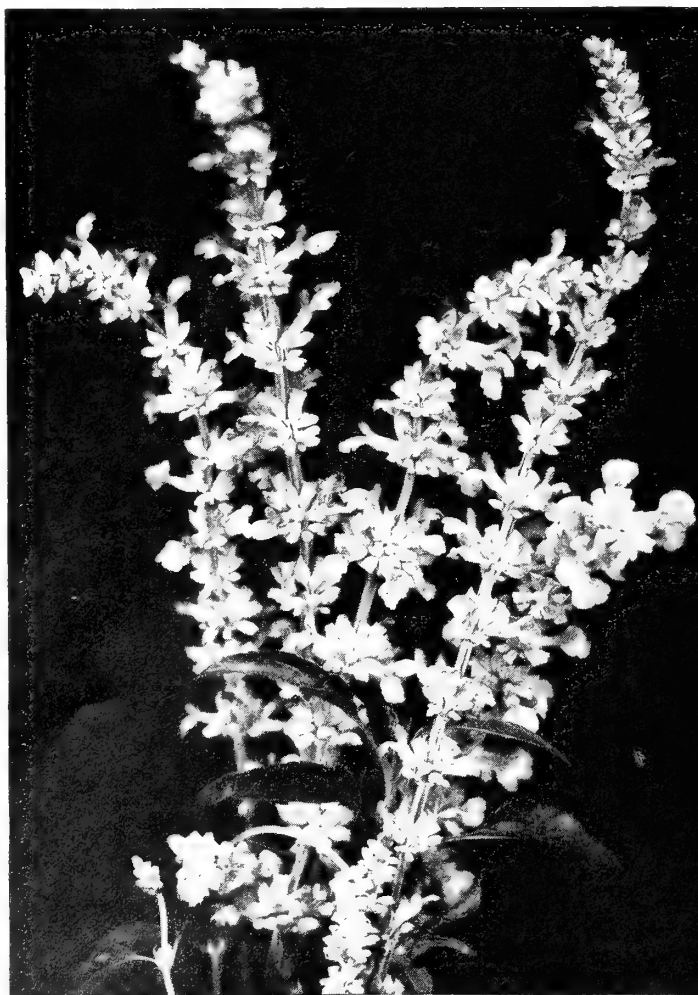
Harbinger [tP-1ft.] The earliest Scarlet Salvia; plants are compact and covered with blossoms.....Pkt. 25c

Splendens [tP-2 ft.] This vigorous Scarlet Sage is a large flowered, early strain.....¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Patens [tP-18 in.] One of the finest indigo blue flowers known, less branching than other varieties but attractive in the mixed border.....Pkt. 15c

Farinacea [hhP-3 ft.] Above a dense tuft of leaves rise tall slender spikes ringed at intervals with small tubular light blue florets dusted with a powdery bloom. Desirable for cutting.....½ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

SAND VERBENA (See Abronia)



The silvery blue blossoms and grayish stems of Salvia Farinacea are beautiful alone or with brighter flowers.

Plant Plenty of Flowers for picking

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid) [hA-18 in.] Myriads of dainty blossoms like butterflies or tiny Orchids crowd these delightful plants. In the garden or for pot culture they make very effective growth. Finely cut fresh green foliage forms a pleasing background for the loose sprays of flowers. The seed germinates readily, and the plants start flowering within a few weeks. They are fine for picking.

Dr. Badger's Strain of Hybrids A beautiful collection of large flowered hybrids with dainty markings, chiefly in the lighter tones or pastel shades..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Retusus Mixed A relatively brilliant type in shades of crimson, blue, and purple, with vivid golden blotches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

SEA DAHLIA (See Leptosyne)

SEA LAVENDER (See Statice)

SEA PINK (See Armeria)



Shasta Daisy is ideal for cutting because it blooms so freely and has long stems.

SEDUM (Stone Crop) [hP-R-3 in.] In semi-arid spots, in crevices of walls, and in rock gardens this low tufted plant thrives admirably. At first a multitude of stalks spread from the base of the plant, then finally stand erect and are covered with tiny light green fleshy leaves. In early summer this mossy growth is blanketed with small star-shaped blossoms of golden yellow.

Acre (Golden Moss).....Pkt. 25c
SENSITIVE PLANT (See Mimosa)

SHASTA DAISY (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum) [hP-2 ft.] To Luther Burbank we owe much for the glorification of our common field Daisy. It is a hardy plant bearing large white, single blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are valuable for border decoration and especially pleasing in bouquets. If the early buds are pinched back, the mass of foliage will be improved while the later flowers will be materially increased in size.

Hybridum Maximum A fine floriferous sort with large flowers, long seasoned..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Hybridum Maximum Alaska Somewhat later in blooming, but the flowers are of extra large size.....Pkt. 15c

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER (See Cheiranthus)

SMILAX (Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides) [tP-C-6 ft.] No twining climber in cultivation surpasses this in graceful beauty of foliage. Unfortunately its susceptibility to cold permits it to be used outdoors only in a mild climate while in the North it needs to be grown inside. It supplies fine long sprays of small, glossy, green leaves which keep several days without wilting and make fine decorative material.....Pkt. 10c

SNAPDRAGON (See Antirrhinum)

SNEEZEWORT (See Achillea, Helenium)

SNOW-IN-SUMMER (See Cerastium)

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (See Euphorbia)

SOAPWORT (See Saponaria)

SPIDER PLANT (See Cleome)

St. PETER'S PENNY (See Lunaria)

STATICE (Everlasting) (Sea Lavender) [hA-2 ft.]

This everlasting of unusual beauty is often seen in florists' shops. It is easily grown and can grace the home garden border as well as furnish fine cut flowers either in the green or dried state. The plants thrive in a sunny location where the soil is quite poor, and they need only a minimum of moisture.

Sinuata This type forms a low rosette of dandelion-like leaves from which rise several stiff, angular stalks. These branch toward the tops and bear dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips. They are surprisingly dainty and interesting.

Rose A fine bright rose **White** Good clear white

True Blue Dark with white eye **Yellow** (Bonduelli)

Mixed A choice variety of colors

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Suworowi (Rat Tail) Distinct, Russian sort with base of broad curled leaves and stalks producing many long, tail-like spikes of densely clustered rosy blossoms....Pkt. 10c

STEVIA [tP-2 ft.] To mix with more colorful blossoms in bouquets, Stevia is one of the best of the small flowering plants. Slender stalks carry toothed leaves of light green and bear quantities of tiny clear white blossoms faintly scented. Botanically this is "Piqueria Trinerva." Although it is hardy in a mild climate, it flowers so promptly after sowing that it should be used as an annual.

Serrata, White.....Pkt. 10c

STONE CROP (See Sedum)

STRAW FLOWERS (See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum)

SUMMER CYPRESS (See Kochia)

SUMMER FORGET-ME-NOT (See Anchusa)

SUMMER LILAC (See Buddleia)

Stocks are Attractive

in vivid and soft colorings



All our flower seeds are carefully tested. This is a trial of one of our superior strains of Stocks.

STOCK, Double In this class of Gilliflowers the gardener is assured of a delightful perfume. Combined with this pleasing attribute the plants are of neat habit, carrying velvety light green or lustrous bright green foliage and bearing handsome spikes of double rosette-like blossoms on fine stems. Vivid tones and soft shades of color to suit every taste are available. Only single flowered Stocks bear seeds, so no double strain can be reproduced without a small percentage of singles. Our seeds will supply a very large proportion of true doubles.

Dwarf Ten Weeks [hA-12 in.] This early class forms dwarf compact plants that are excellent for edgings or low beds. They often do well in sections where plants of the later types cannot be grown.

Bright Pink	Lavender
Canary Yellow	Mauve
Crimson	Purple

White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Beauty of Nice [hA-16 in.] A type developed on the French Riviera. It follows the Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. The plants are pyramidal in shape branching above the base. This sort is excellent for bedding and for cutting.

Canary Yellow	Old Rose
Chamois (Aurora)	Purple
Crimson	Rose Pink
Lavender	Salmon King
Light Pink	White
Mauve	Mixed

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Perpetual Branching [hA-20 in.] Sometimes called Dresden, or "Cut-and-Come-Again". This variety is somewhat later in season than Beauty of Nice, and in the North it should be started very early. The plant branches near the base, producing large flower spikes on long clean stems.

Canary Yellow	Old Rose
Crimson	Purple
Lavender	Rose
Mauve	White

Mixed

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Giant Imperial [hA-2 ft.] Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding variety for florists. It is about as early as Beauty of Nice and resembles it in habit, except that the plant is somewhat less spreading and considerably taller. "Pure line" breeding has made our strains unsurpassed in percentage of doubles. Either for greenhouse or garden they are excellent.

Antique Copper	Mauve
Chamois	Old Rose
Crimson	Rose
Dark Purple (Elk's Pride)	Salmon Rose
Golden Rose	White
Lavender	Yellow (Golden Ball)
	Mixed

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Giant Winter (Brompton) [hhB-2 ft.] This is a later blooming, branching plant which produces huge spikes. For use in the open it is valuable only in mild climates. In Northern latitudes where the season is short it must be taken inside at the approach of killing frosts.

Egyptian (Soft Rose)	Mixed
	Pkts. 15c each

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) [hA] These flowers need to be bathed in sunlight if they are to thrive. Except in the miniature type, each plant has a single robust stalk, sometimes forked near the top, clothed with large heart-shaped leaves, and bearing large circular flower heads. They are admirably adapted for use as backgrounds or tall divisions.

Single Red and Gold [5 ft.] These hybrids resemble the Gaillardia in coloring and produce large single flowers with deep red centers and petals in crimson and yellow.

Single Stella [3 ft.] A bushy, branching plant with leaves like the Cucumber. It bears single flowers 3 inches across on long stems. The yellow petals surround a small dark disc.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered [6 ft.] A tall stately variety carrying large densely double bright golden-yellow flowers.

Double Golden Globe [6 ft.] A desirable sort with countless quilled petals forming a solid hemispherical head of bright yellow color.

Any one of the above: oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

SWAN RIVER DAISY (See Brachycome)

A Half-Century of Progress

For fifty years Sweet Peas have been one of our specialties. The first Sweet Pea novelty to be offered in the United States was *Blanche Ferry*. Its initial appearance was in our catalogue of 1884. Since its introduction it has been popular in three forms, first as a *Grandiflora*, then as an *Extra Early* or *Earliest of All*, and later as a *Spencer*.

Lester L. Morse, head of our Pacific Coast division, was the first commercial Sweet Pea grower in America. In 1886 when he began to grow Sweet Peas, only seven named varieties were in existence. Today more than 3500 names have been recorded in the development of the Sweet Pea.

Mr. Morse was responsible for the creation and introduction of many new varieties. However, for several years this feature of our business has been directed by Frank G. Cuthbertson, one of our Vice Presidents, who is considered an international authority. He directs the crossing, selecting, and developing of our new varieties and the purifying of the imported novelty strains.

No firm in the world conducts Sweet Pea breeding to so great an extent as we do. No firm grows them on a larger scale nor enjoys a greater world-wide trade.

We grow most of the varieties of Sweet Peas listed by the specialists in this country and abroad. For lack of space we cannot enumerate them all in this catalogue, but list those which we regard as the best of each color and class.

Sweet Peas are relatively hardy. They may be planted very early in spring or late in the fall. They do best in well fertilized soil, and they need considerable watering on warm days when evaporation is likely to be high. As soon as the vines are four inches tall, they need support. It is also of great importance to give the plants plenty of room, thinning them to not less than six inches apart.

LATE SPENCER

This class is particularly thrifty and vigorous. The vines are quite branching, sending out shoots from the base and carrying an abundance of foliage. The flowers are consistently large, with upright standards delicately waved or frilled and with graceful wings. Wherever the climate assures rather cool nights and days that are not extremely hot, this type will flourish to perfection.

BLUE

Fortune Dusky violet-blue, flowers large and of fine form. Most striking when used in combination with lighter colors. 10c 30c

Gleneagles Lavender blue, slightly deeper at center. The flowers are of rounded form with dainty frilled edges. 10c 30c

Reflection (Morse 1929) Clear corn-flower blue. Unusually vigorous, extra long stemmed. Flowers of splendid substance and beautifully waved. Today's most popular and best clear blue. . . . 10c 30c

CERISE or CHERRY

Charming A bright rosy cerise. This sort carries fine bold flowers that are beautifully waved. . . 10c 30c

Hero (Morse 1928) Brilliant clear cerise tinged with scarlet. Large, well waved flowers. . . . 10c 30c

Mrs. A. Searles Rich cerise, bordering on soft oriental red. A strong growing variety producing splendid large blooms. 10c 30c

CORAL

Debutante (Morse 1932) Coral, subtly shaded with salmon or peach pink, a new and distinct color. Long succession of blooms. 10c 30c

CREAM

Majestic Cream A deep rich cream shade. This reliable variety carries excellent flowers that are gracefully waved. 10c 30c

Mastercream (Morse 1934) Deep cream without a trace of pink. Black seeded. Flowers duplexed, large, and beautifully frilled. (See page 50 for further description). 25c

What Joy Primrose, shading to cream. A charming tone and so far the nearest approach to a true yellow. 10c 30c



This beautiful new Sweet Pea, *Ecstasy*, is a masterpiece in the development of the flower.

in Sweet Pea Growing

brings superb flowers

SWEET PEAS—LATE SPENCER (Continued)

CRIMSON

	Pkt.	Oz.
Charity Pure crimson. This brilliant sort does not burn to any extent in the sun and is much esteemed for its bold flowers.	10c	30c
Honour Rich crimson. This fine English variety bears large beautifully waved blossoms.	10c	30c
Red Boy (Morse 1933) Pure crimson, deep and rich. Enormous, boldly expanded flowers in fours on long stems. A robust grower.	10c	30c
Sybil Henshaw Glowing blood-red. This has superseded King Edward Spencer as the standard crimson.	10c	30c

LAVENDER and MAUVE

Austin Frederick Improved Pure lavender. A dependable variety bearing large flowers of excellent form.	10c	30c
Chieftain Pure satiny mauve (deep lavender). The flowers are large and plentiful, stems long, and vines robust.	10c	30c
Powerscourt Clearest lavender. The British National Sweet Pea Society has classed this as the best lavender for the last seven years.	10c	30c

MAROON

The Sultan Deepest maroon, with a trace of violet. Unequalled for depth of color.	10c	30c
Warrior Rich ox-blood maroon. Handsome large flowers with a sparkling sheen.	10c	30c

ORANGE

"Require Shading Against Sunburn"

Celebrity (Morse 1931) Brilliant orange. Unsurpassed in this color class for vigor, size of flowers, and long stems. Gorgeous under artificial light.	10c	30c
Tangerine Improved Rich salmon orange. Long a favorite, but less brilliant and vigorous than Celebrity.	10c	30c

PICOTEE

Sunkist (Morse 1928) Clear cream, edged pink. The edging is clearly defined on the large well waved blossoms.	10c	30c
Youth (Morse 1924) Pure white, edged soft pink. One of the largest flowered and most vigorous of all Sweet Peas. Fragrant.	10c	30c

PINK—Cream Pink

Magnet Rich cream pink. Has been a leader for many years. Keeps well in water.	10c	30c
Mary Pickford (Morse 1926) Blossoms are large, well waved, and sometimes duplexed. An overwhelming favorite ever since its introduction.	10c	30c
Miss California (Morse 1925) Soft rose pink on cream ground. The flowers are daintily frilled and very large.	10c	30c
Smiles (Morse 1933) A really distinct shade—glistening salmon, shaded shrimp pink. Vigorous and perfectly resistant to the sun.	10c	30c
Winnie Morse (Morse 1929) Delicate cream pink with charming rose pink blush. The huge flowers are usually duplex or semi-double.	10c	30c

PINK—Rose Pink

Ascot Clear light rose pink. It furnishes exquisitely frilled flowers of splendid size.	10c	30c
---	-----	-----

PINK—Rose Pink

Ecstasy (Morse 1934) An appealing shade of blush pink. This variety will undoubtedly become a favorite light pink Sweet Pea. Very large and strong growing. (See page 50 for further description)	25c	...
Pinkie (Morse 1928) Rich rose pink. This extra vigorous sort is universally accepted as the largest flowering and finest of its class.	10c	30c

PURPLE

Olympia Royal purple, deep and rich. Large waved flowers, strong vines, and glorious color make this the standard purple Sweet Pea.	10c	30c
---	-----	-----

ROSE—Light Rose

Eosine (Morse 1931) A lovely soft rose with brilliant sheen of salmon. Extra vigorous in growth with large flowers.	10c	30c
Good Cheer (Morse 1931) Charming Begonia rose. This magnificent sort is very robust. Produces large flowers of clear color on long stems.	10c	30c

ROSE—Carmine Rose

Brilliant Rose Warm Tyrian rose. A distinct and striking color.	10c	30c
Damask Rose A large well formed flower of bright rose carmine.	10c	...
Doreen (Morse 1925) Bright carmine. Unusually vigorous, bearing many large blossoms, normally in fours.	10c	30c

SCARLET

All Bright (Morse 1930) Intense fiery scarlet. Vigorous and long stemmed. Sunproof.	10c	30c
Campfire (Morse 1925) Extremely vivid scarlet. A most satisfactory variety.	10c	30c
Royal Scot Flame scarlet. Well known wherever Sweet Peas are grown.	10c	30c
Welcome (Morse 1932) The most dazzling of all the scarlets. Strictly sunproof. A robust grower, with bold flowers on stout stems.	10c	30c

STRIPED and FLAKED

Dolores (Morse 1932) Deep rose pink marbled on a cream ground. Rivals even "Pinkie" in size of flower, length of stem, and vigor.	10c	30c
Senator Wine and maroon stripes and flakes on a light background. This distinct coloring of the large flowers arrests attention.	10c	30c

WHITE

Avalanche Glistening pure white. Large, beautifully frilled flowers make this a leader.	10c	30c
Constance Hinton Blush before expanded; pure white when open. Excellent substance. A dependable sprouter because black seeded.	10c	30c
King White Pure snowy white. The standard white Sweet Pea before the introduction of Avalanche.	10c	30c

Mixed This superb mixture has been formulated to afford unusual richness and brilliancy. It contains the finest named sorts, and we have endeavored to make it the choicest blend possible. ... ¼ lb. 75c; oz. 25c; pkt. 10c

American Quintet Collection This selection contains five recent Morse introductions all of which are of unusual merit and distinction. They are: All Bright, Mary Pickford, Pinkie, Reflection, and Winnie Morse.

Each set of five 40c

1934 Collection For the sum of seventy-five cents we offer these ten beautiful varieties: Ascot, Constance Hinton, Smiles, Gleneagles, Olympia, Powerscourt, Red Boy, Welcome, What Joy, Youth.

Each set of ten 75c

Early Flowering Sweet Peas



The clear salmon pink color of this 1934 Sweet Pea, Early Attraction, is just as good under electric light as in sunlight.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER

This group of Sweet Peas deserves more attention from home gardeners who may have been disappointed in growing the later varieties. They come into bloom from three to four weeks earlier, and for that reason they should be well in flower before the summer droughts arrive. In addition to this, the vines have a long blooming season, and where nights are cool they will continue to bear for months. They are less branching than those of the late Spencers, but the blossoms are equally large, beautifully waved, and are carried on long stems. They are ideal for late fall planting and where the winters are mild, as in our Gulf States, those bordering on the Rio Grande, and in California they are used in large quantities at that season of the year.

The Early Flowering Spencer has also earned marked recognition from a great many commercial growers for forcing under glass.

BICOLOR

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early Columbia Rosy standard and light pink wings. Vigorous and a heavy cropper.....	10c	50c

BLUE

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early Blue Bird Pure violet blue. Long stemmed and produces fine, waved flowers. It has been popular for many seasons.....	10c	50c
Early Marine (Morse 1930) The clearest true blue of all Sweet Peas. Extremely vigorous and bears huge flowers.....	10c	50c

CERISE or CHERRY

Early Apollo (Morse 1931) Soft salmon cerise. Strong growing; extra long stemmed; bears fine bold flowers.....	10c	50c
Early Pride (Morse 1932) Deep cerise, tinged with scarlet. Even brighter than "Glitters," larger flowered, more vigorous, and much longer stemmed.....	10c	50c
Early Sunray (Morse 1930) Bright glowing cerise with salmon sheen. Vigorous grower, extra long stemmed, glistening under electric light.....	10c	50c

CREAM

Early Oriental (Morse 1929) Clear deep cream. A vigorous, long stemmed sort bearing exceedingly waved, often duplexed flowers. Black seeded.....	10c	50c
--	-----	-----

CRIMSON and ROSE CRIMSON

Early American Beauty (Morse 1933) A superb variety which resembles its namesake, American Beauty Rose, in its glowing crimson color and great length of stem. It is very vigorous, the blossoms are huge, and four-flowered sprays are common. (See page 4 for further description.).....	10c	50c
Early Aviator Glowing crimson. This variety carries large flowers of excellent form....	10c	50c
Early Queen Crimson (Morse 1927) Glistening ox-blood crimson. For a deep tone of this color this variety is very desirable.....	10c	50c

LAVENDER

Early Harmony (Morse 1921) Clear lavender. Has enjoyed a wonderful popularity due to its vigorous habit, big flowers, and fine color.....	10c	50c
Early Vogue (Morse 1931) Desirable bluish-lavender. Vigorous in habit, of splendid form, delightfully fragrant, and very floriferous.....	10c	50c
Early Greeting (Morse 1932) A fresher, livelier color and longer stems make this new Sweet Pea truly outstanding. The flowers are large, fragrant, and well frilled.....	10c	50c

ORANGE

"Require Shading Against Sunburn"

Early Ball's Orange Deep orange. Standard with florists for several years.....	10c	50c
Early Burpee's Orange A light orange. Pretty under artificial light.....	10c	50c
Early Fortyniner (Morse 1931) Glowing rich orange. Unusually vigorous and long stemmed with striking frilled flowers.....	10c	50c
Early Mrs. Kerr A clear light orange salmon. Its exquisite color has made this variety very popular.....	10c	50c

are Suggested for outdoor bloom in northern States

PINK—Cream Pink

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early Attraction (Morse 1934) Clear bright salmon pink on a light cream ground. More vigorous and longer stemmed than the popular Spring Song. (See page 50 for further description)... 25c		
Early Fancy (Morse 1932) Old rose, flaked heavily on a cream ground. Exceptionally long stemmed, large flowered, and vigorous..... 10c	50c	
Early Springsong (Morse 1928) Bright rose pink flushed salmon. This sort is the most brilliant cream pink and is very popular..... 10c	50c	

PINK—Rose Pink

Early Ball's Rose Rich rose pink, holds its color well and produces large well waved flowers... 10c	50c	
Early Giant Rose (Morse 1927) Warm rose pink. For extreme size of flower, splendid form, and beautiful waving we recommend this variety.. 10c	50c	
Early Zvolanek's Rose Bright rose. One of the oldest varieties of this race. It is still desirable and produces many fine flowers.... 10c	50c	

ROSE—Carmine Rose

Early Fandango (Morse 1931) Brilliant rose. A semi-double sort with large blossoms of extreme frilliness. Much more vigorous than other duplexes..... 10c	50c	
Early Pal (Morse 1931) Bold flowers of glorious carmine rose. Longest stemmed, largest flowered, and most vigorous of this color class. 10c	50c	

SCARLET

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early Bright Light (Morse 1927) Flaming scarlet color and large well frilled blooms keep this variety a favorite..... 10c	50c	
Early Sparkle (Morse 1931) Fiery light scarlet. A strong grower furnishing splendid flowers on stout stems..... 10c	50c	
Early Vulcan (Morse 1925) Vivid non-burning scarlet. Perhaps the best known and most popular early red..... 10c	50c	

WHITE

Early Snowstorm Improved Large frilled flowers on long stems. Clear white..... 10c	50c	
Early White Harmony (Morse 1929) Glistening pure white. Vigor, long stems and large blossoms make this the ideal florist's variety. Black seeded; therefore, a dependable sprouter.... 10c	50c	

Early Mixed Try a generous row of this mixture in your garden. The blend contains a choice selection of named varieties, and the flowers will make a brilliant show... 1/4 lb. \$1.25; oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (See Lathyrus Latifolius)

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR GARDEN BEAUTY

Spanish Mission Collection For gardeners who are unacquainted with the Early Flowering Spencers, we have chosen ten splendid sorts that will give excellent satisfaction. They are: Early American Beauty, Early Apollo, Early Blue Bird, Early Oriental, Early Pal, Early Spring Song, Early Vogue, Early Vulcan, Early White Harmony, Early Zvolanek's Rose.

Each set of ten, 75c

Early "Five" Collection A group of five dependable sorts that gardeners should know. These varieties are: Early Columbia, Early Giant Rose, Early Harmony, Early Marine, Early Queen Crimson.

Each set of five, 40c



In our outdoor "Work Shop" at Salinas, California, new sweet pea varieties are constantly being developed.

Certain Perennials Bloom

the first year from seed



Strong tall plants of the Mexican Sunflower, *Tithonia*, produce striking orange-red blossoms the first year from seed sown early.

SWEET ROCKET (See *Hesperis*)
SWEET SULTAN (See *Centaurea*)

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*) [hP-2 ft.]

When the late Tulips are gone in the spring and before many other flowers are in bloom, Sweet William will ornament the garden with rich and varied color. The hardy plants form erect tufts and bear handsome broad clusters of blossoms like little Pinks with delicately fringed petals.

Single Fine rounded clusters 3 or 4 inches across are composed of many disc-like flowers with overlapping fringed petals gayly colored and marked.

Newport Pink Velvety Maroon
Scarlet Beauty White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Fine Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Double Quite similar in habit and form to the single type, but the clusters are made up of many dainty double blossoms. Less showy than the single sorts, but longer in flower.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

TASSEL FLOWER (See *Cacalia*)

TEXAS BLUE BONNET (See *Lupin*)

THIMBLE FLOWER (See *Gilia*)

THRIFT (See *Armeria*)

THUNBERGIA (*Black Eyed Susan*) [tP-C-4 ft.] This ornamental creeper will climb as well as twine if offered support. It is decorated by an abundance of fine triangular leaves and produces quantities of tubular flowers with broad expanded overlapping lobes about 1 inch across. The blossoms vary from white through buff to deep orange and are set off by a solid black center. A fine ground cover in sunny spots or overhanging a bare bank. It should be grown as an annual.

Alata Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

TITHONIA (*Mexican Sunflower*) [tP-5 ft.] When seed is started indoors, this plant makes a brilliant showing about August 15 of the first year in the Northern States. In mild climates it is perennial and can be planted outdoors spring or fall. The flowers of vivid orange-scarlet are like huge French Marigolds 3 or 4 inches across. They last well in bouquets. The leaves have an odd appearance as though they had been cut into irregular patterns with scissors.

Speciosa.....Pkt. 15c

TRANSVAAL DAISY (See *Gerbera*)

VINCA ROSEA (*Periwinkle*) [tP-15 in.] Every year this plant from the Island of Madagascar increases in popularity because of its glossy dark green foliage and profusion of flowers. The blossoms are somewhat like those of Phlox, but they are larger and are not borne in clusters. The plants are entirely free from the attacks of insects. In mild climates they are long season bloomers; in colder sections they may be treated as annuals for late summer and autumn bloom.

Pure White Solid white blossoms.

Rosea Bright rose with crimson eye.

Rosea Alba White with rose center.

Mixed A choice blend of named sorts.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



In order to have large plants and flowers, sow seed of Sweet William every year.



Several acres of our choice strain of Verbena being grown for seed
on one of our California ranches.

VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope) [hP-2 ft.] During the summer months when many plants are likely to suffer from lack of moisture, Valeriana remains in flower,—it is so vigorous and hardy. Its silvery green foliage spreads considerably, and its numerous stalks carry feathery clusters of tiny sweet scented florets. Since it needs little care, it is useful in spots like a rocky bank that receives scant attention and yet should have decoration.

Red	White	Mixed
Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c		

VERBENA [tP] Do you remember a sunny bare place that was an eyesore in the flower border last summer? Or some other spot that would have been improved by low-growing plants with a dash of color? You will make no mistake by choosing Verbenas for such a need in your next year's garden.

These ever popular dwarf creeping plants produce a garnish of somber, dark green foliage enlivened by many fine clusters of star-shaped blossoms with rounded lobed petals. The colors are decidedly refreshing in their brilliancy. Though half hardy Verbena should be used as an annual and will flower from midsummer to frost from seeds started early in the spring.

Hybrida Mammoth [8in.] Sometimes called "Gigantea". A choice selection of the large flowering strain which bears fine rounded clusters of blossoms. Individually they are of splendid size.

Blue Deep violet-blue with white eye.

Luminosa Flaming pink shading to coral.

Scarlet (Lucifer) Flaming red.

White Exquisite pure white.

Mixed A superb blend of mammoth sorts.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Hybrida [8 in.] The ever reliable bedding type, very floriferous and producing clusters of fine blossoms of excellent size.

Scarlet (Defiance) Fiery red with small white eye.

Choice Mixed An assortment of all the vivid colors and intermediate shades.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Citriodora (Lemon Verbena) [6 in.] This unusual species, botanically "Lippia Citriodora," is a low evergreen leaved tender plant that may be grown outside during the warm summer months. The sprays of light green leaves may be combined in bouquets, but they are especially useful dried, for they retain their delightful fragrance and can be used for making sachets. Pkt. 15c

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansies) [hP-R-6 in.] Those who do not know the Viola often mistake it for a small-flowered Pansy. It belongs to the same great Violet family, but it is distinctly different. It is very hardy, and for that reason it is one of the best edging plants for the permanent border or rock garden. Over neat tufts of foliage the dainty flowers are gracefully poised on slender stems. Frequently the petals of the blossoms do not overlap as they do in many Pansies, and the spur or horn of the lower petal is more pronounced.

White Glistening white.

Yellow Bright gold.

Blue Perfection A fine light blue.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c

Jersey Gem The best deep violet-blue Pkt. 25c

Mixed An assortment of many rich colors which blend admirably. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Several Little Annuals

well worth knowing



The flowers of Rose of Heaven, *Viscaria*, are most effective in quite large groupings.

VIRGINIAN STOCK [hA-6 in.] This was a favorite in gardens in the old days, and modern flower lovers should make use of it more often than they do. It can be sown quite early, and as summer comes on it will provide a pretty, fresh effect as an edging or in a low border. The dwarf plants are light green and produce quantities of four-petaled single flowers with a faint perfume. These come in shades of red and white. The plants bloom for many weeks.

Mixed..... Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

VISCARIA (Rose of Heaven) [hA-12 in.] Another of the colorful annual flowers which the older generation may recall in gardens when they were young. The neat tufted plants with pale green leaves bear terminal flowers resembling tiny single wild roses. Throughout the summer there is a wealth of blossoms in shades of red, white, and blue.

Mixed..... Pkt. 10c

XERANTHEMUM (Everlasting) [hA-18 in.] When winter comes, the person who has planted this dainty strawflower may have a lasting remembrance of his garden's summer beauty. The erect plants are graced with silvery foliage and carry on long slender stems double flower heads about 1½ inches across. These have one or two rows of ray petals around a dense central tuft of shorter, tubular florets. The exterior ray petals come in shades of white, pink, and purple, while the tufts are usually ivory white.

Double Mixed..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

YARROW (See Achillea)

WALLFLOWER [hhB] This branch of the Stock or Gilliflower family is a great favorite throughout Europe; it should be one of the garden's treasures in the milder sections of this country. In our Northern States even the early varieties may not flower out of doors before frost, but if taken up and potted they will furnish beautiful blooms indoors. They come in wonderfully rich tones of red, yellow, and brown and are deliciously perfumed.

Single Earliest [12 in.] Four-petaled single flowers with a sweet fragrance characterize this group. The stocky plants branch near the base and send up quite erect stalks with thick lance-like leaves and rather open floral spikes.

Golden Gem A clear golden yellow flower.

Paris Brown Handsome soft light brown coloring.

Vulcan Flowers in a rich deep blood-red shade.

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Double [20 in.] Many shades of orange, yellow, and mulberry are to be found in this type of wallflower. Each plant normally produces a single vigorous stalk with drooping dark green leaves and a tapering spike thickly set with double flowers. It makes a fine accent plant in the front of the border.

Mixed..... ⅛ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

WHITLAVIA (California Canterbury Bell) [hA-12 in.] This native of California is a blue flowering plant that does well everywhere, and it should be grown more generally. The leaves which are heart-shaped and toothed form a dense group above which rise delicate hairy stalks with curving sprays of flowers at the top. The blossoms are little bells, their flat, five-lobed margins of violet-blue intensified by their clear white interiors. Each flower soon fades, but the continued succession of bloom keeps the plant in color for many weeks.

Gloxinoides Blue..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

WIND FLOWER (See Anemone)



Xeranthemum is fine for cutting when fresh, but more desirable for drying.

Gorgeous Zinnias

large and small



Here are four Zinnia types. The largest are Double Giant (right) and Double Dahlia Flowered (left). The medium sized flower is Double Elegans; the tiny one Double Lilliput.

Perhaps the ancient and cultured Mayas of Mexico once cultivated this flower in their gardens. For, Zinnias were originally native wild flowers of that country. However, if the Mayas could see the new varieties we have today, they would be astonished that such superb blossoms could have come from the flowers they used to know. [hA]

Zinnias love hot weather, so they are particularly adapted to our American summers. They have great appetites, appreciating rich, well fertilized soil and needing a moderate amount of water. Such growing conditions will produce lusty robust plants and gorgeous flowers for any gardener. Zinnias bloom for many weeks.

Double Dahlia Flowered [2½ ft.] Enormous double flowers are produced by robust branching plants. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed centers ringed with small tubular florets. The petals are quite loosely placed and tend to curl at the edges giving the blossoms a crisp fresh appearance. Although the type is still unstable, most of the flowers are beautifully double.

Canary (Canary Bird)	Light Rose (Exquisite)
Crimson (Crimson Monarch)	Orange and Gold (Oriole)
Golden Yellow (Golden Dawn)	Scarlet (Scarlet Flame)
Lavender (Dream)	White (Polar Bear)
Any one of the above: ⅛ oz. 35c; pkt. 15c	
Mixed.....	½ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Double Lilliput [12 in.] A charming dwarf which is excellent for low borders or edgings. The plants are of tidy habit and produce a bounteous supply of very double pompon flowers about 1½ inches across. The colors are bright and well varied.

Canary Yellow	Orange	Salmon Rose
Crimson	Purple	Scarlet
White		
Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c		
Mixed.....	¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c	

Double Giant [2½ ft.] Plants are tall, branching, and vigorous. The flowers are usually brighter than the dahlia-flowered type and are nearly as large. Normally they are quite similar in shape, but the center is somewhat more elevated, and the rows of slightly convex petals are more regular, giving the bloom the appearance of being well shingled. This group will give great satisfaction.

Canary Yellow	Pink
Crimson	Purple
Orange	White
Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c	
Mixed.....	½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Double Elegans (Cut and Come Again) [2 ft.] These fore-runners of the robust giant sorts produce relatively graceful plants adorned with fine double flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. They are quite dome-shaped and evenly double, and the petals are well overlapped. The colors are vivid, and these varieties are again returning to popularity.

Bright Scarlet	Golden Yellow	Salmon Rose
Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c		
Mixed.....	½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c	

Double Mexicana [12 in.] Probably this miniature Zinnia is more nearly like the true Mexican native variety than any other. The double blossoms are a rich orange in color, usually with a deeper tone toward their bases. It is an edging gem.

Orange.....	⅓ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c
-------------	---------------------

Flowers Grouped for Special Uses

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Adonis
Agrostemma
Anemone coronaria
Anchusa
Antirrhinum
Arctotis
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster
Cacalia
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea cyanus (Bachelor Button)
Centaurea imperialis (Sweet Sultan)
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Didiscus
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Gladiolus
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Lathyrus (Perennial Sweet Pea)
Leptosyne (Sea Dahlia)
Lupin
Marigold
Nasturtium
Nigella
Oenothera
Penstemon
Poppy (Nudicaule)
Pyrethrum roseum
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Schizanthus
Shasta Daisy
Stevia
Sweet Pea
Zinnia

FOR FRAGRANCE

Abronia
Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea imperialis
Heliotrope
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket)
Lavender
Lilium
Matthiola
Mignonette
Nicotiana
Petunia
Primula

FOR FRAGRANCE—Cont.

Scabiosa
Stock
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Valeriana
Verbena citriodora
Wallflower

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS

Acroclinium
Celosia cristata
Globe Amaranth
Gypsophila paniculata
Helichrysum
Lunaria
Physalis
Rhodanthe
Statice
Xeranthemum

FOR SEMI-SHADE

Anchusa italica
Balsam
Bellis perennis
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Coleus
Columbine
Geum
Godetia
Linaria
Lupin
Mignonette
Myosotis
Pansy
Platycodon
Sweet William

FOR WITHSTANDING DROUGHT

Abronia
Achillea
Ageratum
Alyssum procumbens
Arctotis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Bartonia
Brachycome
Browallia
Calliopsis
Campanula pyramidalis
Candytuft
Collinsia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Cynoglossum
Dimorphotheca
Euphorbia
Four o'Clock
Hollyhock
Humulus japonicus
Kudzu Vine

FOR WITHSTANDING DROUGHT—Cont.

Lavender
Lupin texensis
Mesembryanthemum tricolor
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
Petunia
Portulaca
Sedum
Statice
Sunflower
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR EARLY BLOOM

Alyssum saxatile
Anemone
Arabis
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Calendula
Campanula carpatia
Cerastium
Columbine
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Digitalis
Erinus
Erysimum
Gaillardia grandiflora
Leptosyne
Pansy
Phacelia
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sweet William
Viola

FOR MIDSUMMER BLOOM

Achillea
Ageratum
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia picta
Hollyhock
Lathyrus latifolius
Lobelia, Annuals
Nasturtium
Petunia
Penstemon
Phlox drummondii
Poppy
Scabiosa, Annual
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

FOR LATE BLOOM

Alyssum, Sweet
Antirrhinum
Aster
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis

FOR LATE BLOOM—Cont.

Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Globe Amaranth
Helenium
Hunnemannia
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

FOR WILD FLOWER GARDENS

Aquilegia coerulea
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster, Perennial
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Lobelia cardinalis
Lupin
Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)

FOR FOLIAGE EFFECTS

Amaranthus tricolor
Asparagus
Coleus
Centaurea gymnocarpa
Euphorbia variegata
Euphorbia heterophylla
Kochia
Pyrethrum aureum
Rcinus

FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Asparagus sprengeri
Asparagus plumosus nanus
Begonia
Browallia
Calceolaria
Celosia, Dwarf Crested
Cineraria
Coleus
Euphorbia heterophylla
Geranium
Gloxinia
Lantana
Mimosa
Passiflora (Passion flower)
Primula chinensis
Primula malacoides
Smilax
Stock

FOR WINDOW BOXES

Ageratum
Antirrhinum, Giant Bedding
Asparagus sprengeri
Begonia
Coleus
Geranium
Heliotrope
Lantana
Linaria cymbalaria
Lobelia, Annuals
Morning Glory
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Thunbergia
Verbena

and Arranged According to Height

FOR BACKGROUNDS AND BORDERS

(Tall, 3 ft. or more)

Annuals
 Abutilon
 Amaranthus caudatus
 †Antirrhinum maximum
 Celosia, Feathered
 Cleome pungens
 Cosmos
 Lavatera
 Ricinus (Castor Bean)
 Sunflower
 Tithonia

Perennials

Anchusa italica
 Aster, Perennial
 Buddleia
 Campanula persicifolia
 Campanula pyramidalis
 *Dahlia
 Delphinium, Tall Hybrids
 Digitalis (Foxglove)
 Gypsophila paniculata
 Helenium
 Hibiscus
 Hollyhock
 Lupin polyphyllus
 Physostegia
 Romneya

FOR BORDERS, ETC.

(Medium tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

Annuals
 Amaranthus tricolor
 Anchusa capensis
 †Antirrhinum majus
 Arctotis
 Aster, Annual
 †Calliopsis
 Canna
 Celosia childsi
 †Centaurea cyanus
 Chrysanthemum, Annual
 Clarkia
 Coreopsis
 Cosmidium
 Cynoglossum
 Didiscus
 †Euphorbia variegata
 †Euphorbia heterophylla
 Four o'Clock
 Gilia
 Godetia, Double
 Gypsophila, Annual
 Helichrysum
 Heliotrope
 †Kochia
 †Larkspur, Annual
 †Lupin hartwegii
 †Lupin hirsuitus
 †Marigold, Tall
 Nicotiana
 Petunia hybrida
 Poppy, Tall Somniferum
 Rudbeckia
 Salpiglossis
 Salvia splendens
 Scabiosa, Annual
 Statice
 Stevia
 Zinnia, Tall Sorts

Perennials

Achillea
 Asclepias
 Columbine
 Delphinium
 Gaillardia grandiflora
 Geum
 *Gladiolus
 Lavender
 Lilium regale
 Lobelia cardinalis
 Matricaria
 Oenothera
 Poppy, Oriental
 Penstemon
 Pyrethrum roseum
 Salvia farinacea
 Scabiosa caucasica
 Shasta Daisy
 Valeriana

FOR BEDDING AND BORDERS

(Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

Annuals

Acroclinium
 Adonis
 Ageratum
 Alonsoa
 †Antirrhinum, Giant Bedding
 Balsam
 Bartonia
 †Brachycome
 Browallia
 Cactalia
 †Calendula
 †Candytuft
 Carnation
 Coleus
 Collinsia
 †Dianthus (Pinks)
 Dimorphotheca
 Erysimum (Afghan Gilliflower)
 †Eschscholtzia
 Gaillardia picta
 Gerbera
 Godetia, Single
 †Hunnemannia
 Job's Tears
 Leptosyne
 Linaria maroccana
 Linum (Scarlet Flax)
 Lupin texensis (Texas Blue-bonnet)
 Matthiola
 Mignonette
 Mimosa
 Nasturtium, Dwarf
 Nigella (Love in a Mist)
 Petunia
 Phlox drummondii
 †Poppy, Shirley
 Rhodanthe
 Salvia, Bonfire
 Salvia patens
 Schizanthus
 Stock
 Vinca
 Viscaria
 Wallflower, Single Earliest
 Whitlavia
 Xeranthemum
 Zinnia, Dwarf Sorts

Perennials

Agrostemma
 Hesperis (Sweet Rocket)
 Heuchera
 Linum perenne
 Physalis (Chinese Lantern)
 Platycodon
 Poppy, Nudicaule
 Scabiosa columbaria

FOR EDGINGS

(Dwarf, 10 in. or less)

Annuals

Abronia
 †Alyssum
 Anagallis
 Kaulfussia
 Lobelia
 †Marigold, Dwarf
 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant)
 Mesembryanthemum tricolor (Dew Plant)
 Mimulus
 Nemesia
 Nemophila
 †Pansy
 Phacelia
 Portulaca
 Pyrethrum aureum
 Saponaria
 Verbena
 †Virginian Stock

Perennials

Anemone
 Arabis
 Armeria
 Aubrietia
 Bellis perennis
 Calandrinia
 Campanula carpatia
 Cerastium (Snow-in-Summer)
 Erinus
 Iberis
 Myosotis
 Primula, Hardy
 Ranunculus
 Sedum acre
 Viola

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Annuals

Abronia
 †Alyssum, Sweet
 †Brachycome
 Dimorphotheca
 Lobelia, Annuals
 Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
 Mesembryanthemum tricolor
 Phlox drummondii
 Portulaca
 Saponaria
 Schizanthus

FOR ROCK GARDENS—Cont.

Annuals

Thunbergia
 Statice
 Verbena
 Virginian Stock

Perennials

Alyssum saxatile
 Anemone
 Arabis
 Armeria
 Asclepias tuberosa
 Aubrietia
 Bellis perennis
 Campanula carpatia
 Cheiranthus (biennial)
 Cerastium (Snow-in-Summer)
 Columbine
 Dianthus plumarius
 Erinus
 Gypsophila paniculata
 Heuchera (Coral bells)
 Linaria cymbalaria
 Linum
 Mimulus
 Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
 Platycodon
 Poppy (Nudicaule)
 Primula, Hardy
 Ranunculus
 Sedum acre
 Viola

FOR SCREENING AND ORNAMENT

(Climbers)

Annuals

Calampelis
 Cardinal Climber
 Cypress Vine
 Dolichos lablab (Hyacinth Bean)
 Dolichos lignosus (Australian Pea Vine)
 Gourd
 Humulus
 Ipomoea
 Mina lobata
 Momordica
 Morning Glory
 Scarlet Runner Bean
 Sweet Pea
 Thunbergia

Perennials

Ampelopsis veitchii
 Aristolochia
 Asparagus verticillatus
 †Cobaea scandens
 †Dolichos lignosus
 Kudzu Vine
 Lathyrus latifolius
 Linaria cymbalaria
 *Mandevilla
 *Passiflora
 *Smilax

†Equally suitable for spring or fall planting. Fall planting assures earlier flowers.

*Perennials that will not survive frost.

Queenly Dahlias That Bloom

Few flowers compare with the Dahlia in charming diversity of form and wide range of brilliant colors. Certainly no other surpasses it for autumn display either in the garden or as a cut flower.

Dahlias of the "Formal Decorative" type have large gracefully formed flowers with broader, flatter petals than any of the others. The "Informal Decorative" varieties have petals that are somewhat narrower and more quilled than the "Formal." The "Semi-Cactus" flowers are intermediate between the "Informal Decorative" and the "Cactus" types, while the "Cactus" are the true quilled Dahlias. The "Ball" types were formerly known as "Show" types.



You can tell Formal Decorative dahlias by their broad flat petals.

The roots are tender and easily injured by frost. They should be set out three feet apart, after all danger of frost is past. The best blooms are sometimes obtained if planting is deferred until continued warm weather is assured. The soil should be deeply dug and well drained but only moderately enriched with thoroughly rotted barnyard manure. A stiff clay should be avoided. A sunny situation is desirable as well as plenty of space and air. Place the roots horizontally, covering two to three inches deep. Give thorough cultivation and during dry weather water well once a week. In order to secure the largest blooms, it is the common practice to remove the side shoots and lateral buds, leaving a single flower to a stem. Dahlias usually do not require much fertilizer, and fresh barnyard manure especially should not be used. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. The roots should be stored during winter in a cool cellar but not allowed to freeze.

PRICES ARE POSTPAID IN U. S. A.

DECORATIVE TYPE, FORMAL

Alex Waldie Large cream colored flowers overlaid with delicate salmon-pink. Long stems. One of the most beautiful dahlias.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Amun Ra Decorative blossoms of immense size, with long, stiff stems. Color is a beautiful shade of coppery orange.....30c each; \$3.00 per dozen

Barbara Redfern An early blooming combination of old rose and old gold. Very large flowers on good stems.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen

Dr. Tevis Flowers a beautiful shade of soft salmon rose tinged with old gold. Very attractive form. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Ellinor Vanderveer A lovely shade of rose pink. Flowers are large and of great depth, and stems are long and stiff.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Gertrude Manda Peach colored flowers of large size. Very desirable.....20c each; \$2.00 per dozen

Jersey's Beauty A true, pure pink of extra size and depth on long stiff stems. A recent introduction of great merit.....35c each; \$3.50 per dozen

Judge Marean A pleasing shade of cream heavily tinted with pink. An early and profuse bloomer of perfect form.....35c each; \$3.50 per dozen

Le Toreador A very free blooming crimson on long wiry stem. An excellent keeper.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Kathleen Norris Rose pink deepening to mallow pink. Gigantic size flowers on strong stems. Always a prize winner. Keeps well.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen

Miss California Large attractive flowers, of the new shade of "oriental fuchsia." Stiff stems.....30c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Mrs. Carl Salbach Solferino-pink suffused with white. Very desirable for cutting.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Mrs. I. de Ver Werner Large flowers of perfect form, on long stiff stems. The masses of blooms are a refined mauve-pink in color. Ideal for cutting. .25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Myra Valentine Large golden-bronze flowers on long stiff stems. A consistent prize winner in its class.....35c each; \$3.50 per dozen

Nanaquaket Huge fluffy blossoms on long slender stems. Medium bush literally covered with flowers. Pale orchid.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Pride of California Crimson. A good cut flower. One we highly recommend.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Sagamore A rich amber-gold, elusively shaded toward center with warm salmon rose. Extra large, perfectly formed flowers. Strong and healthy.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

in Modern Gardens

are blue ribbon flowers

DECORATIVE TYPE, INFORMAL

- Black Jack** Very large flowers of the darkest shade of crimson maroon, almost black.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen
- Chemar's Eureka** Pure white with a faint lavender veil over some flowers in early stages. Good stems. Fine cut flowers.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen
- Jane Cowl** A large, beautifully colored flower; warm buff and old gold blending to bright salmon at center. The stems are unusually long and strong...35c each; \$3.50 per dozen
- Mrs. Eleanor Martin** Deep mulberry and rose flowers are very large and of great depth.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen
- Purity** One of the very best of the pure whites. The artistically arranged petals give the large flowers a full, fluffy appearance.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Queen of the Garden Beautiful** Probably the largest of all decorative Dahlias. Flowers are primrose yellow; strong, stiff stems.....75c each; \$7.50 per dozen
- Yellow Colosse** Gigantic flowers of pure primrose yellow.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

POMPON TYPE

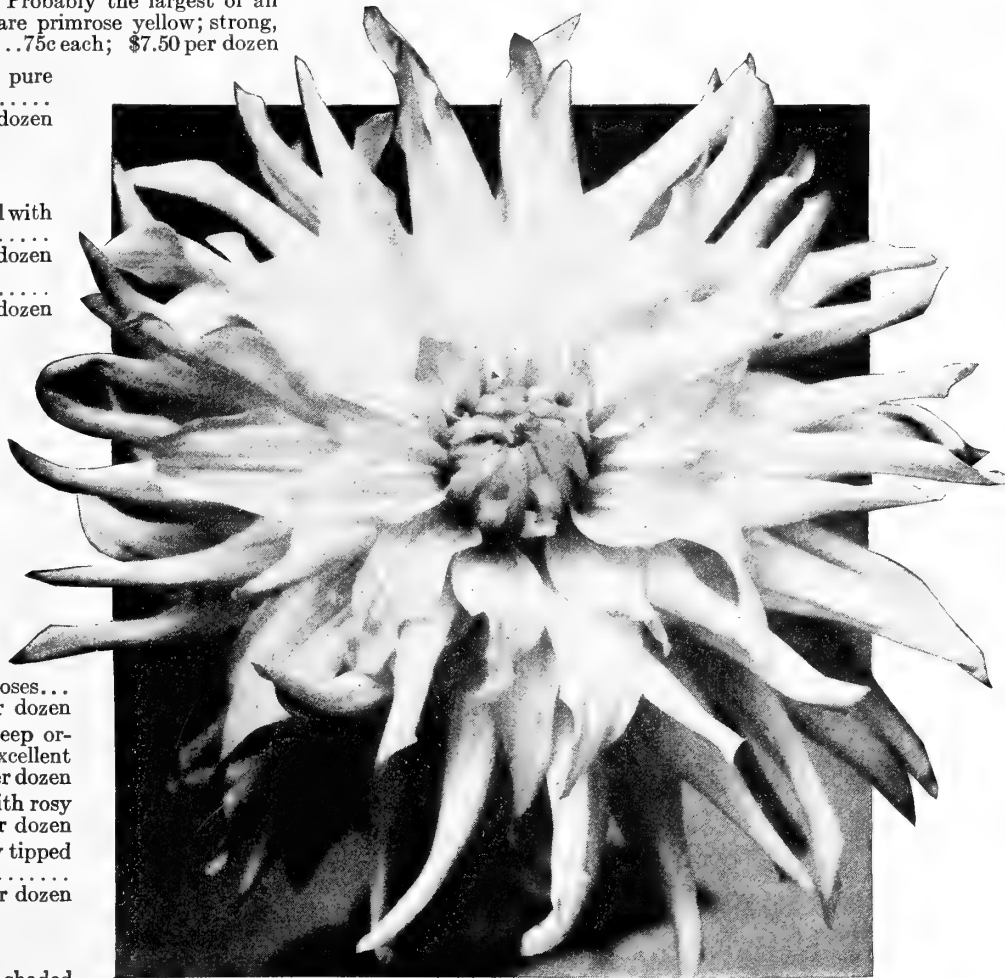
- Aimee** Rich bronze. Flowers small with long stems.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Catherine** Clear canary yellow.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Dark Eye** White, each petal regularly tipped lavender, forming a dark eye in center of the flower.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Darkest of All** Deep maroon, the nearest to black.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Girle** Soft lilac, beautiful shade..25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Glow** A lovely shade of old rose. One of the best.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Joe Fette** Best white for all purposes...25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Little David** Beautiful shade of deep orange. Very good form and an excellent cut flower..25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Madeline** Pale primrose, edged with rosy purple...25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Tommy Keith** Deep red, regularly tipped with white.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

BALL TYPE

- Arabella** Light sulphur yellow shaded with primrose.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Clara Seaton** (Hybrid Show) Apricot bronze.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Dr. Kirkland** Dark crimson. Flowers very large and full...25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Maude Adams** White overlaid with delicate pink. An excellent variety for all purposes.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Mrs. J. P. Smith** An extra large red American show type...25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Royal Purple** Deep rich purple. Flower only medium size, but abundantly produced.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Yellow Duke** A vigorous grower with large canary yellow flowers; quilled petals.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

SEMI-CACTUS TYPE

- Alice Whittier** Very large blossoms of clear primrose yellow. Stems stiff and erect.....35c each; \$3.50 per dozen
- Cigarette** Creamy white and burnt orange. No two flowers are colored alike. Stems are stiff and strong.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen
- Islam Patrol** Rich velvety scarlet, tipped and flushed with pure gold.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen
- La Mexicana** Medium bush, literally covered from early summer until the last of the season, with medium sized graceful flowers of burnt orange and copper on fine stems. Useful for cutting.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen
- Mariposa** A very attractive lavender pink. Perfect in form on good stems.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen
- Rose Fallon** Very large flower of amber, russet and gold. Perfect formation and stems. The true Rose Fallon.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen



Dahlias of the Cactus type have petals truly quilled.

CACTUS TYPE

- Ballet Girl** Variegated orange or deep salmon and white. Many different combinations of these colors on the same plant.....35c each; \$3.50 per dozen
- Bride's Bouquet** A pure white of good form and size. It has good stems and keeps well after cutting.25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Countess of Lonsdale** Apricot shaded salmon red. An early, very attractive variety.....25c each; \$2.50 per dozen
- Esther Hunt** Large bronzy flowers of good substance.....35c each; \$3.50 per dozen
- Marguerite Bouchon** Soft rose with white tips and center; straight petals. Medium size, but of perfect form and habit.....35c each; \$3.50 per dozen

You'll Want Many

No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor than the Gladiolus; this could not well be otherwise, for in addition to its great decorative value, it is hardy and blooms the first season from bulbs.

Gladioli will thrive in almost any good soil except a stiff clay. They require full sunlight and are liable to injury only from rank manure. Plant the bulbs 6 to 9 inches apart, the large ones 4 inches and the small ones 2 inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Continue to plant at intervals of 2 weeks during the spring and early summer; in this way there will be a succession of bloom from midsummer until frost. A free use of water during the season of active growth, particularly as the buds begin to show color, will be beneficial in producing fine blossoms.

Prices on All Quantities Are Pospaid in U. S. A.

GIANT FLOWERED TYPES

BETTY NUTHALL Warm light coral pink with pale orange throat and light carmine feathering. The flowers are of splendid substance and often 6 inches across. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

BERTY SNOW Large flowers of beautiful lavender. Excellent substance and placement. Fine cut flower. A prize winner. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

CAPTAIN BOYNTON Beautiful lavender with a deeper blotch on lower petals. Large flowers perfectly placed on tall stems. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

CHARLES DICKENS Purple violet. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

DR. F. E. BENNETT Peach red overlaid with flame scarlet; throat speckled ruby and cream white. Very large flowers of good substance; many open at a time; strong stem; sturdy grower. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

EDITH MASON Delicate geranium pink—an exquisite color. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

GIANT NYMPH La France pink with creamy yellow throat. 10c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

GLORIANA Golden salmon with pure yellow throat. Large flowers; many open at a time. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

GOLDEN DREAM Pure golden yellow. The spike and size of the flower are like those of Golden Measure, but the center is clearer. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

GOLDEN MEASURE Large well expanded flowers of golden yellow. Very robust and tall, a quality unusual in the yellows and blues. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

IONIA A tall grower, with a long spike of well placed apricot colored flowers. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

KALAMAZOO Large compact flowers of beautiful violet-purple; creamy white throat. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

LOS ANGELES Attractive hooded flowers of bright pink shading to geranium pink; medium tall spikes. Will sometimes throw up another flowering stem after the first has been cut. 10c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

L. W. WHEELER Rounded pink flowers, suffused with yellow, blotched crimson. Medium size. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

MARMORA Grayish-lavender with an old-rose blotch. Very large flowers. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.



Huge spikes of wonderful color make Giant Flowered Gladiolus one of the triumphs of the flower world.

'Glads''

for garden color and house bouquets



It's a pleasure to have a cutting garden for gladiolus so that you can gather all you want for yourself and your friends.

MINUET Delicate, clear lavender. Large flowers on strong spikes. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

MRS. F. KING Vermillion, shaded salmon. 10c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

MRS. F. PENDLETON Rose pink; lower petals blotched carmine. The most popular of all gladiolus. 10c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS Begonia-rose striped with flame scarlet; lower petals pale lemon, speckled ruby. Huge flowers with several side shoots. Considered one of the largest Gladioli. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG Brilliant blue without a trace of purple. The bluest of all Gladioli and probably the largest flowered. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

MOTHER MACHREE Beautiful coloring of lavender and orange, subdued with neutral gray. Large flower and plant; excellent arrangement. 20c each; \$1.75 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

NANCY HANKS Rich apricot. Very pretty. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH Huge Amaryllis-like flowers of flaming salmon with a bright cherry blotch. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

PRIDE OF WANAKAH Lavender rose, throat deeper shade. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

PURPLE GLORY Beautifully ruffled flowers of deep velvety maroon black with blotches almost black. 10c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

VAUGHN'S WHITE Many large well-expanded flowers of satiny white open at one time. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

VIELCHENBLAU Violet blue with darker blotches on lower petals. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

W. H. PHIPPS La France pink, overlaid with salmon rose, lighter toward the center; lower petals faintly striped and speckled with ruby. Enormous flowers on very large stems. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

EXHIBITION MIXED A mixture of the best Giant Flowered sorts in a wide range of shades and colors, including many named varieties of special merit. One of the most satisfactory mixtures of Gladioli obtainable and one that is sure to give satisfaction. 60c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

PRIMULINUS TYPES

ORANGE QUEEN Large flowered; glowing orange with red stripes on lower petals. Magnificent. 10c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

SOUVENIR Clear bright daffodil-yellow without markings. One of the first to bloom. 10c each; 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

MIXED Colors range from purest light yellow to deepest orange and from shades of pink to scarlet. 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Garden Helps

for gardeners everywhere

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS

ENGLISH	FRENCH	ITALIAN	POLISH	SPANISH	DANISH-NORWEGIAN	GERMAN
Anise	Anis	Anice	Anyz	Anis, Matalahuga	Anis	Anis, Grüner Anis
Artichoke	Artichaut	Carciofo	Karczochy	Alcachofa	Artiskok	Artischoke
Asparagus	Asperago	Sparago	Szparagi	Esparrago	Asparges	Spargel
Balm	Melisse citronelle	Melissa	Balsam	Toronjil, Citronella	Balsamurt	Citronen-Melisse
Basil	Basilic grand	Basilico	Bazylija	Albaca	Basilikum	Basilikum
Beans	Haricots	Fagioli	Fasola	Habichuela	Boenner	Bohnen
Beet	Betterave	Barbabietola	Buraki	Remolacha	Roedbede	Rübe
Borage	Bourrache	Boragine	Boraz	Boraja	Borago	Boretisch
Broccoli	Chou Brocoli	Cavolo broccolo	Brokuly	Broculi	Broccoli-Kaal	Spargelkohl
Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles	Cavolo di Bruxelles	Latorvil	Bretones de Bruselas	Rosenkaal	Rosenkohl
Cabbage	Chou pommé	Cavolo Cappuccio	Kapusta	Col repello	Hovedkaal	Kopfkohl, Kraut
Cabbage, Savoy	Chou de Milan	Cavolo Verzatto	Sabaudzka	Col de Milan	Savoikaal	Wirsing
Caraway	Cumin des prés	Comino	Kminek	Comino	Karve	Feld-Kümmel
Cardoon	Cardon	Cardone	Kardy	Cardo	Kardon	Kardon
Carrot	Carotte	Carota	Marchew	Zanahoria	Gulerod	Carotten, Mohren
Cauliflower	Chou-fleur	Cavolfiore	Kalafiori	Coliflor	Blomkaal	Blumenkohl
Celery	Celeri	Sedano	Selery	Apio	Selleri	Sellerie
Celeriac	Celeri-rave	Sedano-rapa	Selery (Korzen)	Apio-nabo	Knopselleri	Knoll-Sellerie
Chervil	Cerfeuil	Cerfoglio	Czechrzyca	Perifollo	Kjoervel	Kerbel
Chicory	Chicorée sauvage	Cicoria	Cykoria	Achicoria	Cichorie	Cichorienwurz
Chives	Ciboulette	Cipollina	Szczypiorek	Cibollino	Alta Gralök	Schnettlauch
Collards	Chou	Cavolo Verzatte	Kol	Especie de Berza	Kaal	Junge-Kohl
Coriander	Coriandre	Coriandorlo	Koledra	Culantro	Koriander	Coriander
Corn Salad	Mâche	Dolcetta	Ziarno Salaty	Canonigos	Vaarsalat	Feldsalat
Corn	Mais	Mais	Kukurydza	Maiz	Mais	Blumenkohl
Cress	Cresson alenois	Crescione d'ajoula	Rzeczucha	Mastuerzo	Karse	Garten-Kresse
Cress, Water	Cresson de fontaine	Crescione di fontana	Rzeczucha wodna	Berro	Broendkarse	Brunnenkresse
Cucumber	Concombre	Cetriolo	Ogorek	Cohombro	Agürk	Gurken
Dandelion	Pissenlit	Dente di leone	Papawa	Diente de leon	Loevetand	Lowenzahn
Dill	Aneth	Aneto	Koper	Eneldo	Dil	Dill
Egg Plant	Aubergine	Melanzana	Gruszka milosna	Berengena	Aegplante	Eierpflanze
Endive, Curled	Chicorée Endive	Indivia riccia	Endywia	Endivia	Endivie	Endivien
Endive, Broad Leaf	Chicorée Scarole Ronde	Cicoria Scarola		Escarolo		Escarol
Fennel	Fenouil	Finocchio	Koper	Hinojo	Fennikel	Fenchel
Garlic	Ail	Aghio	Czosnek	Ajo	Hvidloeg	Knoblauch
Horehound	Marrube blanc	Marrubio	Marubium	Marrubio		Andorn
Horse Radish	Raifort sauvage	Rafan	Chrzan	Taramago	Peberrod	Meer Rettig
Hyssop	Hyssope	Issopo	Hyzop	Hisopo	Isop	Isop
Kale	Chou vert	Cavolo riccio verde	Szlanka	Breton, Berza	Groenkaal	Blatterkohl
Kohl Rabi	Chou-rave	Cavolo rapa	Kalarepa	Col rabano	Kaalrabi	Knollkohl
Lavender	Lavanda	Lavanda	Lavenda	Espliego	Lavendel	Lavendel
Leek	Poireau	Porro	Pory	Puerro	Purre	Porree, Lauch
Lettuce	Laitue	Lattuga	Salata	Lechuga	Salat	Lattich, Kopfsalat
Marjoram	Marjolaine	Maggiorana	Majeranek	Mejorana	Merian	Majoran
Melon	Melon	Popone	Melone	Melon	Melon	Melone
Melon, Water	Melon d'eau	Cocomero d'acqua	Melon wodny	Sandia	Vandmelon	Wasser-Melone
Mushroom	Champignon	Fungo pratajolo	Grzyb	Seta	Champignon	Schwamm
Nasturtium	Capucine	Nasturzio	Nasturcya	Capuchina	Blomkarse	Kapuciner Kresse
Okra	Gombaud	Oera	Gombo	Gombo	Hibiskus	Ocher
Onion	Ognon	Cipolla	Cebula	Cebolla	Roedloeg	Zwiebel
Parsley	Persil	Prezemolo	Pietruszka	Perejil	Persille	Petersilie
Parsnip	Panais	Pastinaca	Pasternak	Chirivia	Pastinak	Pastinake
Peas	Pois	Piselli	Groch	Guisante	Erter	Erbsen
Pepper	Piment	Peperone	Pieprz	Pimiento	Spansk Peber	Pfeffer
Pumpkin	Potiron	Zucca	Bania	Calabaza totanera	Gaeskar	Melonen-Kürbiss
Radish	Radis	Ravanello	Rodzkiev	Rabanito	Reddik	Radies
Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rubarbaro	Rubarbarum	Rubarbo	Rhabarber	Rhabarber
Rosemary	Romarin	Rosmarino	Rozmaryn	Romero	Rosmarin	Rosmarin
Rue	Rue	Ruta	Ruda	Rude	Rude	Raute
Rutabaga	Chou-navet	Cavolo navone		Col nabo, Nabicol	Roe	Kohlrübe, Wrucken
Saffron	Safran	Zafferano	Szafran	Azafran	Safran	Safran
Sage	Sauge	Salvia	Szalwia	Salvia	Salvie	Salbei
Salsify	Salsifis	Scorzanera bianca	Jarzy, Ostryga	Salsif blanco	Havverod	Haferwurz
Savory, Summer	Sarricette annuelle	Santoreggia	Caber ogrodowy	Ajedra comun	Sar	Bohnenkraut
Sorrel	Oseille	Acetosa	Szczaw	Acedera	Syre	Sauerampfer
Spinach	Epinard	Spinacio	Szpinak	Espinaca	Spinat	Spinat
Squash	Courge	Zucca	Miekurz	Calabaza	Spunsh-gaeskar	Kürbiss
Sunflower	Helianthe	Eliotropio	Slonecznik	Helianto	Solblomst	Sonnenblume
Swiss Chard	Poirée	Bietola		Bleda	Blad bede	Beisskohl
Thyme	Thym	Timo	Macierzanka	Tomillo	Timian	Thymian
Tobacco	Tabac	Tabacco	Tytun	Tobaco	Tobak	Tabak
Tomato	Pomme d'Amour	Pomodoro	Pomidor	Tomate	Tomat	Liebesapfel
Turnip	Navet	Navone	Rzapa, brukiew	Nabo	Turnips	Weisse-Rübe
Wormwood	Absinthe	Assenzio	Piotun	Ajenjo	Malurt	Wermuth

BOOKLETS AND BOOKS

We have prepared the following folders especially for home gardeners. They will be sent free upon request.

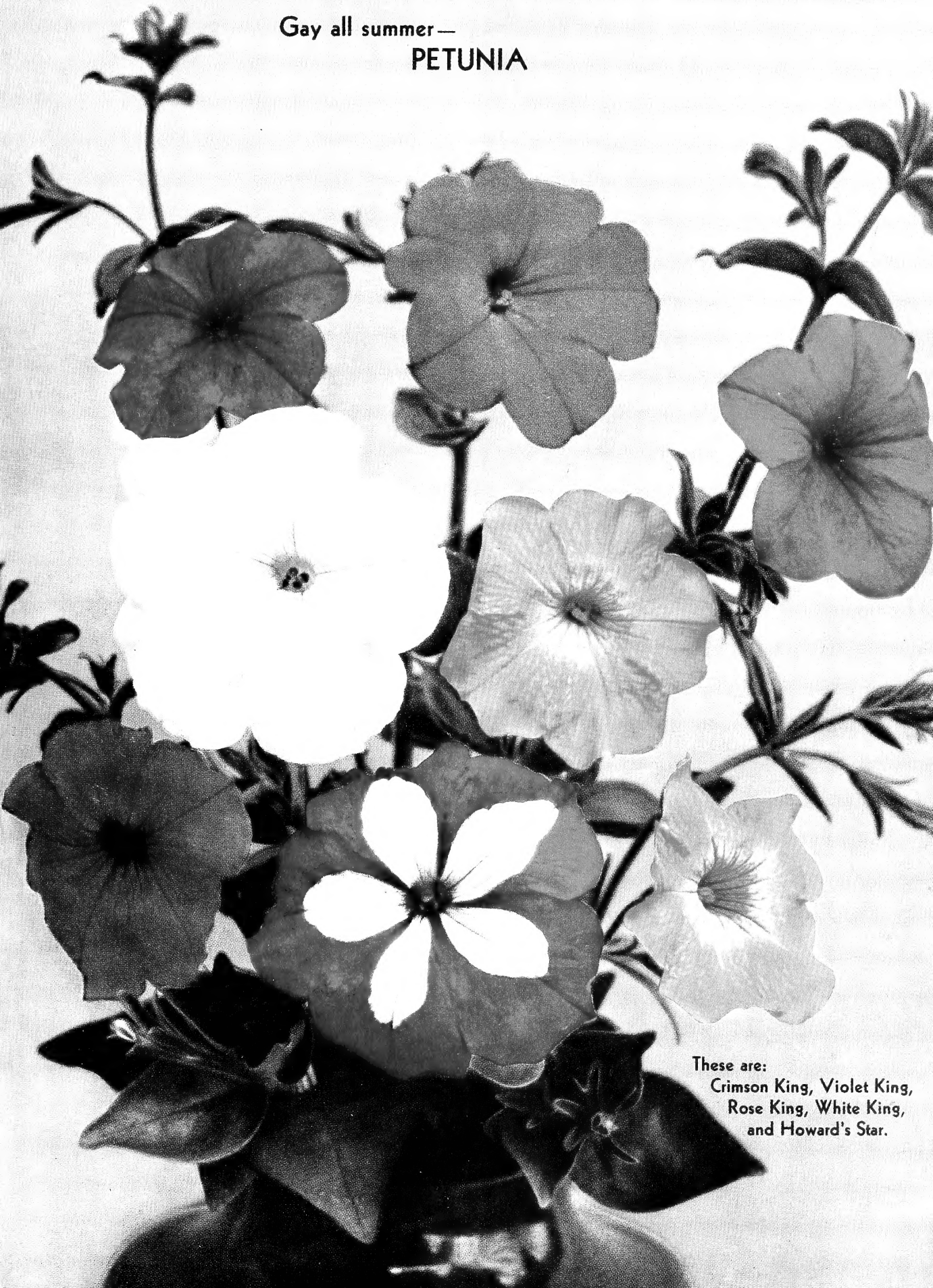
How Do Your Onions Grow?
Grow Lettuce Successfully
You, Too, Can Grow Fine Tomatoes
Fall Bulb Planting

Flowering Plants for Your Rock Garden
Let's Have a Beautiful Lawn
Flower Gardens—Old Fashioned and New
Getting the Most from Your Vegetable Garden

The books on gardening subjects listed here are the works of competent writers. We offer them believing that they will be of practical value to you. They will be mailed postpaid in U. S. A. on receipt of price.

ASPARAGUS	By F. M. Hexameter	1.10	THE GARDENER	By L. H. Bailey	2.00
BEAN CULTURE	By Glenn C. Sevey	1.00	VEGETABLE FORCING	By Ralph L. Watts	3.00
FARM & GARDEN RULE BOOK	By L. H. Bailey	3.25	VEGETABLE GARDENING	By R. L. Watts	2.50

Gay all summer—
PETUNIA



These are:
Crimson King, Violet King,
Rose King, White King,
and Howard's Star.



Cauliflower, Snowball
Leek, Giant Musselburg
Radish, Early Scarlet Globe
Eggplant, Improved Large Purple
Squash, Giant Summer Straightneck